Food and Agriculture

THE FAO EUROPEAN BULLETIN

5 MAR 1951

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE OF
THE FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
VILLA BORGHESE - ROME

No. 4 - OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1950

THIRD YEAR

PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF FAO ROME

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Headquarters

1201, Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
Tel. EXEcutive 7760
Cable Address: FOODAGRI - WASHINGTON

The FAO European Regional Office

Villa Borghese - ROME
Tel. No. 361,251
Cable Address: FOODAGRI - ROME
Bank: American Express Co.

FAO BROADCASTS OVER THE ROME RADIO

EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY ON TWO WAVE-LENGTHS

FOR EUROPE:

M. 19.8 - 25.4 - 49.9

SLOVAK	16.30-17.00
ALBANIAN	17.00-17.15
CZECH	17.15-17.45
POLISH	17.45-18.15
SERBO-CROAT	18.15-18.40
FRENCH	18.40-19.10
ENGLISH	19.40-20.15
TURKISH	20.15-20.45
RUSSIAN	20.45-21.08
HUNGARIAN	22.00-22.30

M. 16.9 - 19.5 - 25.2

BULGARIAN	16.30-17.00

M. 19,5 - 25.2 - 31.1

GERMAN	19.47-20.35
GREEK	20.35-21.08
RUMANIAN	22.00-22.30

FOR AFRICA:

M. 16.8 - 16.9 - 19.5 - 19.8 - 25.4

ARABIC AND FRENCH ... 10.45-11.53

FOR SOUTH AFRICA;

M. 16.8 - 16.9 - 19.5

ENGLISH 19.00-19.40

FOR NORTH AFRICA AND NEAR EAST:

M. 19.5 - 19.8 - 25.2 - 25.4 - 31.1 - 49.9

ARABIC 21.15-21.53

FOR PACIFIC:

M. 16.8 - 16.9 - 19.5 - 19.8 - 25.4

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN.. 09.15-10.38

FOR FAR EAST:

M. 16.8 - 16.9 - 19.5 - 19.8 - 25.4

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.. 12.00-13.30

FOR SOUTH AMERICA:

M. 16.9 19.5 25.2

CASTILIAN ..... 22.45 - 23.45

M. 16.8 - 19.8 - 25.4

BRAZILIAN 22.45-23.45

M. 16.8 - 16.9 - 19.5 - 19.8 - 25.2 - 25.4

ITALIAN 23.50-00.53

FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

M. 16.9 - 19.5 - 25.2

CASTILIAN 01.00-01.53

FOR NORTH AMERICA AND CANADA:

M. 16.8 - 19.8 - 25.4

ENGLISH AND FRENCH .. 01.00-01.53

M. 16.8 - 16.9 - 19.5 - 19.8 - 25.2-31.1

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.. 02.00-03.25

TIME GIVEN IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN MEAN TIME (GMT + 1 HOUR)

STABILIMENTO TIPOGRAFICO FAUSTO FAILLI - ROMA - VIA TUSCOLANA, 128 - TELEF. 70.123 - 762.749

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THE FAO EUROPEAN BULLETIN No. 4

October — December 1950

THIRD YEAR

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SUMMARY

ARTICLES

G. P. ROBUSTELLI – Land and water utilization and conservation in Italy, p. 198.

O. VALLE – The leafy turnip, a new fodder plant for Finland, p. 201.

G. REPP – Cultivation of rice ameliorates salty ground, p. 203.

R. PAUMIER – Feeding programs for schoolchildren in France, p. 205.

ITEMS OF INFORMATION

[Agriculture, p. 210 – Economics and Markets, p. 217 – Fisheries, p. 224 – Rural Welfare, p. 224 – News from Africa, p. 225 – FAO Activities, p. 228 – PAO Publications, p. 234 – UNO, p. 236 – News in general, p. 236 – Fairs and Exhibitions, p. 237.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

[Foodstuffs, p. 238 – Agriculture, p. 239 – Economics and Markets, p. 244 – Statistics, p. 250 – Forestry, p. 251 – Fisheries, p. 251 – Rural Welfare, p. 252].

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Articles on FAO, p. 253.
New books, p. 253.

Signed articles published in the Bulletin remain the responsibility of the authors

●

The reproduction either in whole or in part of material printed in this Bulletin is permitted, but only on the express condition that the source is duly acknowledged as follows: — *Food and Agriculture, The FAO European Bulletin,* Villa Borghese, Rome (Italy)

Published in English and French by the Information Service of FAO Rome

LAND AND WATER UTILIZATION AND CONSERVATION IN ITALY

Dr **G. PAOLO ROBUSTELLI**

Work in Italy on land management and water utilization, considered as an active and coordinated action aiming at protecting the soil from the menace of uncontrolled water-flow, remedying unfavourable hydrogeological conditions, and also at improving the land for its better utilization, is now governed by a series of laws, the first being decreed in 1882. In mentioning only modern legislation it should be recalled that reclamation work, with a view to overcoming malaria and obtaining fuller use of the land, has been carried out in Italy for centuries.

The principal laws regulating land reclamation and improvement at present in force are :

— Law N° 225 of 27 May 1904 laying down the regulations for the hydraulic-forest classification of catchment basins ;

— Law N° 3267 of 30 December 1923 laying down the regulations for the hydraulic-forest management of catchment basins ;

— Law N° 3130 of 20 December 1928, amended by Law N° 677 of 30 June 1932, laying down the regulations for agricultural credit for land improvement operations ;

— Law N° 215 of 13 February 1933 on ' bonifica integrale ' (land reclamation and development) ;

— Royal Decree Law N° 1775 of 11 December 1933 establishing the regulations governing the construction of reservoirs and artificial lakes for the diversion of national waters ;

— Decree Law N° 31 of 1 July 1946 establishing the regulations for restoring farms to active production.

Law N° 215 of 13 February 1933 on ' bonifica integrale ', recapitulating preceding laws on land and water utilization and development, for agricultural, forestry and social purposes, is the most comprehensive legislation on the subject in Italy. This Law, considering that the necessity and extent of State intervention depend on the value of the projects for the whole country, defines :

(*a*) ' bonifica ' (reclamation) as the radical transformation of land management and utilization by reason of national interests and, as such, promoted by the State ;

(*b*) ' miglioramento fondiario ' (land improvement) as only the improvement of land management and utilization and as such, the concern of private individuals.

The territorial areas where the coordinated series of operations making up the reclamation program are carried out, are called ' comprensori di bonifica ' and are delimited by the State.

To carry out reclamation programs landowners form ' Consorzi di bonifica ' (Reclamation Consortia) which are required to effect, as concessionaires, operations of national importance and at the same time to direct and assist technically and financially the owners themselves, for a coordinated execution of private operations.

The aforesaid Law of 1933 provides for two types of financial assistance on the part of the State : contribution towards the cost of public works ; subsidies in the case of operations carried out by private enterprise.

Execution of the work

Under the pressure of social needs and the continual increase in population which make

it necessary to find new sources of production and to form new permanent centres of work, the activity — both of the State and of private individuals — following the slowing down of the war period, has been resumed in full swing and many projects have been carried out and are in progress while not a few are being planned. Mention may be made of the following projects executed and in progress, grouped by sector :

'Bonifica' (land reclamation) — Even before the war, using mechanical power (160,000 h.p.), an area of 760,000 hectares was reclaimed by draining off excessive or stagnant water ; 837,300 ha. were drained by ditches having a natural fall and 370,000 ha. were protected by embankments. Irrigation works both national and private, subsidized by the State, covered an area of 2,200,000 ha.

The 1947-48 budgetary year marked a renewal in reclamation work, with a program of State projects amounting to approximately 38 milliard lire. That year the irrigation program covered an area of over 300,000 hectares.

In the year 1948-49, national reclamation works started previously were continued and well advanced while new projects were put into operation. In the following tables data are given on the activity carried out in this period planned under the normal budget.

In these tables the figures for the items 'Reclamation and irrigation works' and 'Mountain area management' concern new projects. The 'War damage reparations' regard the restoring of earlier reclamation projects, carried out entirely at the expense of the State. The cost of 'mountain area management' projects was also covered entirely by the State.

For each category, the heading 'authorized' comprises the projects for which an allocation was granted in the budget, while the heading 'settled' includes also projects authorized in previous budgets.

In the 1948-49 budgetary year were started the projects which have to be executed in conformity with Law N° 165 of 23 April 1949, with a special budget (ERP funds).

This Law, for the first year's operations, provides for an expediture of 39,820,000,000 lire

Total cost of national reclamation projects authorized and projects settled in the July 1948-June 1949 budget (in million lire)

	Reclamation and irrigation works		War damage reparations		Mountain area management	
	Authorized	Settled	Authorized	Settled	Authorized	Settled
North Italy . . .	2,782	2,869	786	1,002	206	232
Central » . . .	1,372	978	332	568	547	580
Southern » . . .	5,238	3,740	787	695	974	895
Insular » . . .	2,510	838	32	40	300	300
TOTAL. . . .	11,902	7,825	1,937	2,305	2,027	2,007

Total cost of national reclamation projects authorized and projects settled in the semester July-December 1949 (in million lire)

	Reclamation and irrigation works		War damage reparations		Mountain area management	
	Authorized	Settled	Authorized	Settled	Authorized	Settled
North Italy . . .	503	1,469	69	240	6	7
Central » . . .	331	689	71	227	33	4
Southern » . . .	1,264	1,515	87	178	3	9
Insular » . . .	1,048	173	2	16	—	—
TOTAL. . . .	5,146	3,846	229	661	42	20

for new public reclamation works, and the sum of 2,800,000 lire for the reconstruction of projects damaged by the war, out of a total of 70,000,000,000 lire allocated for agriculture.

The allocations provided for by Law N° 165 are reserved for specific 'comprensori' or areas, grouped as follows :

(1) 'Comprensori di acceleramento' (expedited areas), to which will be applied Law N° 1744 of 31 December 1947 on land improvement aiming at obtaining a rapid reclamation of areas of especial national importance. On 31 December 1949,

26 of these 'comprensori', totalling an area of 995,430 hectares, were selected and delimited.

In these areas land improvement projects, under private enterprise, have to be carried out within a certain number of years; if the projects are not completed in this period the work is taken over by consortia or land settlement associations.

Many of these 'comprensori' have a considerable supply of water which will be utilized for the irrigation of about one-fifth of the total area.

(2) 'Comprensori di primo concentramento' A (First claim areas A), which group the areas also presenting possibilities of irrigation; the program for this category envisages extending irrigation works over about 1,200,000 ha.

(3) 'Comprensori di secondo concentramento B' (Second claim areas B), which group the reclamation projects already begun and progressing towards normal completion.

The program planned up to 30 June 1950, in conformity with Law N° 165, is indicated in the following table:

Amounts, in million lire, allocated in the special budget (ERP funds) for national reclamation projects.

	Expedited areas	Areas A	Areas B	Total
North Italy . . .	—	4,718	4,039	8,757
Central » . . .	1,124	1,987	1,739	4,850
Southern » . . .	8,556	4,921	2,559	16,036
Insular » . . .	4,419	2,938	1,413	8,770
GRAND TOTAL .	14,099	14,564	9,750	38,413

'Miglioramento fondiario' (land improvement) — The possibility of allocating 11,500,000,000 lire for land improvement operations has led to a marked increase in initiative on the part of the farmers in regard to all operations for bettering the land, whether it is a case of building or repairing damage caused by the war or of carrying out new projects.

In the 1949-50 budgetary year 14,617 projects were investigated and subsidized, entailing a total cost of 28,519,000,000 lire and subsidies amounting to 10,463,000,000 lire. The land improvement operations executed in that year numbered 43,947 and included:

— irrigation works, supplying 7,500 hectares;
— farm roads, connecting roads between farms and by-roads — 1,144 km.;
— land management operations — 7,700 ha.;
— culverts, water supplies;
— clearing of land — 150 ha.;
— mountain pasture improvements — 21,385, ha.;
— rural electrification — 143 km.

These combined operations, aiming at increasing the efficiency of the farms and at contributing towards improving cultivation and production methods and trends, with a view to absorbing a larger proportion of the abundant manpower available, concern a total area of 528,655 ha.

For the recovery of the output efficiency of farms, by the terms of Decree Law N° 31 of 1 July 1946 which provides for State intervention to promote the recovery of and increase in the productive capacity of farms damaged by the war, land levelling, clearing, terracing and other works have been encouraged. From the time when this Decree Law was first applied up to the present, projects concerning a total area of 364,031 ha. with State subsidies amounting to 9,720,000,000 lire have been executed.

These combined operations for hydraulic protection and land management (reclamation and land improvement) are turned to account by the contemporaneous expansion in building up the equipment and requisites indispensable in farming (roads, drinking water supplies, housing, stables, etc.).

FUTURE ACTION

Further original and thorough Italian studies on soil conservation, supported by biochemical, microbiological and hydrological dynamics investigations, should induce adopt-

ing, in the future criteria and trends more logical and complete from the standpoint of agronomy, in the execution of plans for the full land and water utilization in order to obtain lasting results.

In this way, the action taken to check the damage caused by erosion which, while it is limited in the severe forms in Italy, is, however, very extensive in the moderate form, causing constant anxiety as to the destruction and degeneration of the soil, will certainly attain positive results.

Land and water protection, management, conservation and utilization should be based on :

— Active protection of the soil, aiming at eliminating primarily the causes and not the effects of erosion, at increasing the productive capacity and improving the land for agricultural purposes ;

— Hydraulic regulation of waters, considered on an overall level, with a view to eliminating, or at least reducing the causes and consequently the damage and losses, floods, overflow, erosion, etc., and to meeting public, agricultural and industrial needs ;

— Hydrological regulation of waters, viewed in direct and close relation with the soil, its absorptive capacity, cultivation needs, avoiding the damage caused by stagnant waters, and by soil aridity (improved management, tilling, irrigation, etc.).

Consequently, since some of the principal causes which threaten the physical and productive integrity of the Italian soil depend on the hydrological and rainfall conditions, the improvement of land and water resources so as to eliminate the causes and effects of erosion and to regulate air and water interchange in the soil, should be achieved through a series of coordinated hydraulic-forestry-agronomic measures, in each hydrographic sector, maintaining the mountain-plain binomial constant.

In other words, an agronomic concept, harmonizing with the new and extensive soil investigations, should guide and govern every action and initiative concerning the land and its improvement, in order to obtain as far as possible everywhere a perfect water balance, a condition indispensable for farm land, as a ' living complex ', to develop its full productive capacity.

THE LEAFY TURNIP, A NEW FODDER PLANT FOR FINLAND

Prof. **OTTO VALLE**
Agricultural Research Institute, Department of Plant Husbandry, Tikkurila

The flat and round turnip (*Brassica campestris rapifera*) has long been cultivated in Finland, as it was grown for food before the potato was known. During the last century it lost its importance to a great extent especially under more modern cultivation conditions. In north Finland it has been used in some cases when establishing new timothy leys on swamp soil. Thus when starting timothy leys without cover crops in June-July a certain amount of seed has also been sown in addition to the timothy. In autumn the largest turnips are gathered and used as food and feedingstuff.

In 1940, during the war, the Red Cross of the U.S.A. presented Finland with large quantities of vegetable seeds. Among these was the white-rooted turnip which was intended for food. This turnip proved to have a dense foliage compared with the varieties then cultivated in Finland. Cultivation of this plant for

silage was also begun and the whole yield with foliage and root, without topping, was preserved by the AIV method.

It was hoped that the leafy turnip would be a valuable fodder plant for north Finland, because the red clover crop, the most important leguminous plant, is uncertain in this region. In 1940 experience showed that the leafy turnip is very resistant to frost and in this respect easier to cultivate than the potato. It thrives particularly well on acid swamp soil, which is extensive in north Finland. Sowing can be effected late, at the end of June, when the danger of pest attack is small. The seed costs are small. In broadcast sowing only 1 kg. seed per hectare is used and in drilling 3-4 kg. seed/hectare. The plants are easily lifted in September or at the beginning of October because they are loosened from the soil without any difficulty and do not retain much soil on the roots.

The leafy turnip was at first cultivated only over small areas, but gradually, when more experience was gained, cultivation was extended. During the years 1948-50 it contributed substantially to fodder production. As a result of this success cultivation will be increased further. In recent last years a Dutch variety, strap-leaved and purple topped, has been cultivated in Finland.

During the last two years the leafy turnip has also been cultivated in south Finland, and in the summer of 1950 it was apparently cultivated in all the provinces of Finland. It is especially valuable in north Finland, where there is a want of suitable forage plants. It needs much manuring but it gives a heavy yield, especially in protein. In north Finland it has given a fresh fodder yield of up to 60,000 kg. per hectare and a dry fodder yield of as much as 6,000 kg./hectare. The crop has to be ensiled or used in some other way at an early stage when the foliage is about 50% of the whole yield and rich in protein.

A leafy turnip field in north Finland. (Yields approximately 60,000 kg per hectare).

In the summer of 1950, the Department of Plant Husbandry at the Agricultural Research Institute in Tikkurila carried out research work on turnip varieties from more than 30 different European countries and the U.S.A. in order to find a turnip giving a still better yield. The investigations indicated that the differences in productive capacity are very considerable.

The high yields the leafy turnip can give in Finland may be seen from the results of the experiments on time of sowing carried out by the Department of Plant Husbandry of the Agricultural Research Institute, Tikkurila in the summer of 1950.

Experiments on the sowing and harvest time of the leafy turnip on peat swamps, carried out by the Department of Plant Husbandry, Agricultural Research Institute, Tikkurila, summer 1950.

Date of sowing	Fresh fodder yield		Dry fodder yield		Crude protein	
	kg/ha	ratio	kg/ha	ratio	kg/ha	ratio
	Harvested 16/8					
16/6	53,940	100	5,860	100	1,180	100
26/6	27,880	52	3,590	61	905	77
6/7	12,500	23	2,480	42	690	58
	Harvested 5/9					
16/6	76,940	100	8,470	100	1,170	100
26/6	56,190	73	6,180	73	1,280	109
6/7	37,060	48	4,080		960	82
	Harvested 26/9					
16/6	87,880	100	8,270	100	1,380	100
26/6	75,880	86	7,540	91	1,430	104
6/7	58,310	66	6,450	78	1,330	96

These experiment results show that the fresh yield can amount to about 80,000 kg/hectare, the dry fodder yield to over 8,000 kg/hectare and the crude protein yield to more than 1,000 kg/hectare. The crude protein percentage was very high — as much as 24 per cent of the dry fodder.

In spite of the fact that the leafy turnip should be considered as a crop for swamp-land, it can also be cultivated on humid sandy soil. On clay it cannot be recommended as on lifting much soil remains attached to the roots. As sowing is not carried out until the end of June or early July, there is time to clear the land of weeds in the beginning of summer. The seed should be sown after rainfall. If the seed is drilled in, the smallest possible quantity should be used so that thinning will be unnecessary. If thinning has to be done only cluster-thinning is necessary as the leafy turnip does not need to be singled. This turnip grows so fast that if normal rain conditions prevail the yield is very high at the beginning of September. The crop must be used before the foliage becomes yellow.

Experience has already shown in Finland that cultivation of the leafy turnip leads to a smaller area being grown to the usual root-crops. The low seed costs and the small amount of cultivation care needed have aroused great interest in this crop among farmers. The rapid adoption of this plant for silage shows the market potentialities for trying out new crops in Finland, potentialities which could be greatly developed if closer cooperation could be obtained with other countries and their research workers.

THE CULTIVATION OF RICE AMELIORATES SALTY LAND

Dr **GERTRAUD REPP**
Dozentin, University of Vienna

It is well known that both along the sea-coast and inland there are extensive areas which have been rendered sterile through excessive salinity.

Salty soil commonly occurs in areas where because of tidal movements the sea floods the land continually. In general this land can be made arable simply by building dikes to exclude the sea. Under humid climatic conditions — such at prevail in northern Europe — the so called salt marshes could be rendered fertile relatively easily by natural leaching, the excess salts being removed through the repeated action of the rain.

The problem becomes more intricate, however, in the case of the large saline inland plains which are chiefly to be found under arid climates. As evaporation is very high and precipitations are rather scanty, no dilution of the salts occurs. Thus the salts accumulate at the surface sometimes forming thick crusts. In Hungary, these accumulations of salt — usually common salt, magnesium sulphate or sodium — are toxic for crops which are not tolerant of alkali ; at the same time they have a deteriorating effect on the soil and destroy the organic matter so that long before the maximum toxic concentration is reached damage is caused through inadequate aeration of the soil and defective water supply.

Inland saline areas vary according to type of soil and soil salts. Common salt, for instance, is less toxic than the highly alkaline sodium which is injurious to both soil and plant life. Sandy saline soil is easier to improve than colloidal clay soil, provided that there is a plentiful supply of water. It should be noted that the formation of salt crusts by no means indicates that reclamation is impossible. These efflorescences occur when there is considerable evaporation of saline water as, for example, in salt marshes, or on sandy soil where the groundwater level fluctuates greatly through seepage of underground saline water.

Markedly saline soils occur most extensively in the large continental salty plains where an

arid climate is combined with a heavy clayey soil with a high percentage of salts, especially sodium. Here the best means of ameliorating salty land — irrigation — is unsuitable as the clay soil immediately increases in volume under the action of water making it difficult for the water to permeate.

It is very interesting to note that particularly in cases like this the soil can be definitely improved by cultivating rice. The author of this article carried out a series of experiments in the Great Hungarian Plain with excellent results.

The highly alkaline Hungarian puszta is a classical example of salty land and can well serve for demonstrating reclamation methods. Salinity developed as a result of man's interference with nature as it started after the canalization and regulation of the Tisza River. Before regulating works were undertaken extensive areas of the plain were regularly flooded in spring every year (high watermark — 9 metres). Through these periodical inundations the salts were leached from the soil which also benefited by an ample water reserve permitting a vigorous vegetation. On regulating the Tisza it did not occur to the authorities to establish an irrigation system at the same time and consequently the vegetative cover changed into a sort of open steppe growth not likely to prevent the salts, including sodium, in the low-lying layers from rising to the surface. Since the salts were never removed, the structure of the clay soil rapidly degenerated. As a natural consequence the water movements were impeded, the plants requiring an ample water supply obtained less and less, and drought resistant species predominated. Today a large part of these former excellent pastures has turned into desolate steppe.

When irrigation works were undertaken, an attempt was made to bring back the land into cultivation ; occasionally fish-ponds were established. As the water could not penetrate into the very impermeable soil there was no leaching even after a period of 30 years.

The situation is very different when rice is grown. The soil is thoroughly worked and the water is changed repeatedly. Rice is well adapted to heavy soils and the seedlings are not injured by the soil salts as they are greatly diluted in a flooded field. It is not until a *p*H of 9.5 is reached — when other cultivated plants invariably die off — that symptoms of intoxication begin to show in rice.

As seen in the table below the maximum amount of salts is washed out in the first year of rice cultivation. As a rule, however, more than one rice crop is grown in the same area resulting, although to a lesser extent, in a further removal of the salts.

TABLE I. — *Diminution of salinity on cultivating rice.*

Soil depth cm.	Original salt content %	Percentage of soil salts after cultivation of rice		
		1 year	2 years	3 years
5–10	1.78	0.29	0.20	0.13
30–35	0.70	0.48	0.29	0.10

Table II, however, shows that the salts are not washed out beyond the depth reached by deep ploughing *i.e.*, 40 cm.

TABLE II. — *Salinity of cultivated and uncultivated soil.*

Soil depth cm.	*p*H		Percentage of total salinity		Percentage sodium	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
0–10	9.1	7.8	0.19	0.05	0.10	0.03
10–20	10.0	8.5	0.29	0.07	0.10	0.02
20–30	10.0	9.3	0.26	0.19	0.08	0.07
30–40	10.2	9.5	0.26	0.24	0.09	0.07
40–50	10.1	9.7	0.19	0.19	0.07	0.05
50–60	9.4	9.5	0.17	0.15	0.03	0.03

a) = Uncultivated control patch left in the rice-field.
b) = Area cultivated to rice.

The washing out of the soil salts, however, is only the first step. Rice leaves the soil in a water-logged condition, and there is a danger of salt deposits forming anew on the soil surface because of the strong capillary movement due to the increased evaporation in arid climates. After rice cultivation is stopped, a chemical and biological improvement of the

soil, together with evaporation control measures, should be started without delay. On no account must the soil be left fallow, because after a few years it would be in a much worse condition than previously.

Applications of gypsum or alum (alunite) are recommended for soils with a high sodium content to modify their colloidal character. Applications should be given shortly after the rice crop is harvested when the field is already dry followed, if possible, by ploughing in the autumn.

In the following spring the biological improvement of the soil, which is equally important since it controls porosity, aeration and water movements, begins to take effect. Although the rice roots and stubble form a certain amount of humus in these biologically sterile soils applications of manure or other organic humus-producing fertilizers are advisable.

Excessive evaporation of the soil is best controlled by the plants themselves, perennial densely growing forage plants being particularly suitable. *Melilotus alba* proved the best salt-tolerant plant and a crop rotation in which rice was followed by *Lolium italicum* and *Trifolium lodi* gave equally good results. In this way large areas of barren salty land could be secured for cultivation.

Such salty land usually occurs under hot and arid climates and as a rule for rice cultivation there is no difficulty as regards climatic conditions. In fact, in spite of being indigenous to hot humid regions, rice produces better yields on this land (see Table III); mainly because of irrigation.

TABLE III. — *Rice yields under different climates.*

Country	Yield in kg/ha	Country	Yield in kg/ha
Ceylon	850	China	2490
Burma	1470	Bulgaria	2340
Java	1510	Italy	4000
Manchuria	1870	Hungary	3470

Naturally only early maturing varieties are cultivated in temperate countries. Dunhanshali (from Turkestan) gave the best results. This variety requires a total temperature of 2400° C. (in sunny areas) and up to 3000° C. (in less well exposed areas) for maturation from May to September. (Total temperature in this case represents the sum total of the day temperatures taken at 7 a.m., 12 midday and 6 p. m. , during the vegetative period).

The situation in the Hungarian puszta described here as an example of the reclamation of salty land and the methods employed to render the soil cultivable, is by no means unique. In the plains bordering the Aegean Sea the soil became saline and sterile as a result of the swamps drying up : in America salty soils are a ticklish problem for agriculturists.

If these salty soils are located in regions which are climatically suited and sufficiently advanced technically, their improvement by means of rice cultivation would be quite feasible, and the crop would prove a valuable addition to the food production of the country.

FEEDING PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN IN FRANCE

R. PAUMIER,

Chargé de Mission, Service de l'Hygiene Scolaire Universitaire, Ministère de l'Education Nationale

'School canteens' in France are generally reserved for groups of schoolchildren (6 to 14 years of age) in the same elementary school who take their midday meal on the school premises.

Sometimes in the large towns the children from several schools have their meals together in a school canteen located in separate premises.

School canteens date from the end of the last century, the first having been established by nuns in Pont Audemer round about 1870. Other towns followed this example and Roubaix, St Etienne, Paris were among the earliest.

Since their establishment much has been written about them, and bibliographical references are given at the end of this article.

Up to 1945, in operating these canteens the same ideas were followed as when they were first started. Shortly after the liberation a movement to modernize the school canteens started in Montgeron, a small town of 10,000 inhabitants, 20 km. from Paris.

Its origin is very simple. Surveys showed that schoolchildren, for France as a whole, were considerably below normal height and weight and consequently it was quite natural to seek a means of correcting these defects rapidly and effectively. The situation was particularly serious in Marseilles, Lyons, Paris and in a large part of the South.

Rationing was still maintained in 1944-45 but there was a relaxation of controls for school communities in the form of supplementary coupons.

Parents were tempted to take advantage of these supplements for their children and during the occupation, the only solution was the school canteen. However they only took advantage of the school canteen reluctantly and as a last resort.

The fact is that the school canteen in general was not well thought of. The food was very monotonous, the same meals were served on the same days from one year to another ; potatoes, edible pastes, pulses were the main items on the menu ; meat was only served minced or in small quantities. No fresh or raw vegetables or fruit were served.

The general position was not very satisfactory. Few schools had been provided with a refectory. The children took their meals in a courtyard, gloomy, dreary and not always clean. They ate at long tables with benches seating 10 to 12 children.

The food was served on galvanized iron or aluminium plates, while as to cutlery, only a spoon was provided as forks and knives were considered dangerous. It was not unusual for the children not to have a tin cup (a glass was out of the question). After they had finished eating, they drank from their cupped hands, not always clean, at the water-tap ; if there was a cup it was used by several children.

This was the situation in the past but, unfortunately, it still applies today.

A family may be in need and be obliged — because there is no other solution — to send its children to take their meals at the canteens. Many families, however, only do it reluctantly, as there is the question of dignity.

This brief review of the past unsatisfactory situation is only made to show that if height and weight defects are to be corrected by rational dietary in school communities, not only will the meal system have to be changed but also the environment, equipment, and archaic, out of date ideas regarding the school canteen.

The outcome of this situation was the establishment of ' La Roseraie ' (The Rosery), a school canteen transformed into a prototype 'Children's Restaurant'.

Why ' Children's Restaurant ' ?

The term School Canteen had a disparaging sense and this is inderstandable. A psychological shock was needed and a term had to be found which as far as possible had no apparent connection with the school. There are restaurants for adults, restaurants for students, so why should there not be ' children's restaurants '.

It was not enough to change the term. We were guided by simple elementary ideas. It was necessary to act as a father, an educator, to respect the individual characteristics and dignity of the child, not to consider him as a ' compulsory client ' but as a guest. That's all.

Chance — which is often a valuable aid — so ordained that, owing to want of space on the school premises, a detached building, some ten minutes walk from two scholastic groups concerned, had to be purchased. The child leaves the environment in which he lives for six hours a day, some times more. This walk before and after the meal is healthy. And besides ' one ' goes to dine at the Restaurant. This is much more droll and amusing than staying to ' eat at the canteen '.

And now to create a family atmosphere. The French family generally consists of 5 to 6 persons, and we therefore group the children in sixes ; one of the older ones — 10 to 14 years old — will be ' Mummy ' or ' Daddy ' These children take their part very seriously and it is very touching to see them.

Now as to the shape of the table grouping this small family. I chose rectangular tables measuring 1.20 m. by 0.80 m. and placed two children on each long side and one at each end. The round table was also tried with successful results but, although it is more familiar, more traditional even, it takes up more room.

Next hexagonal, octagonal tables were tried. The idea was more by way of a novelty than as an innovation or for comfort. The child does not have his meals at home at a six- or eight-sided table. And besides these tables, like round ones, do not fit into a rectangular room easily, since they take up much space and they also cost more.

The environment should be home-like, warm, familiar, gay and cheery. This is not possible in a large hall. We advise a small dining-hall for not more than 36 to 42 children, namely 6 to 7 tables. This gives 6 centres of conversation, supervised if necessary by 'Mummy' or 'Daddy', or by the teacher who always has his lunch at one of the tables.

It may be noted that we now no longer have a refectory but a dining-room — which makes all the difference.

Each of these dining-rooms has its own special features, dishes, decorations and colour. At the 'Roseraie', pale blue, pink, green and yellow. By the way, it would be extremely interesting to study the influence of colours on child behaviour.

Dainty window-curtains have been put up, the tables have oilcloth covers, each room has a clock, artistic pictures (copies of works of art in the principal museums) and fancy china plates with a complete set of cutlery — spoon, fork, knife, small spoon and also a glass and napkin. We say plates because there is a plate for the sweet and one for the meat and vegetable course, the soup being served in a bowl.

We are very proud to be able to speak about all this now, after five years experience. We were not so proud when we first began.

We had been told so often that crockery and glasses would not last long, that it would be impossible to avoid accidents with forks and knives, that the oilcloth would be gashed, etc. Children, of course, could not be anything but savages, little vandals, breaking and smashing everything for mere pleasure and sadism.

Well no ! We put our faith in them and they deserved it in every way. The oilcloths have not a scratch on them and are only renewed every two years just to have a change. No glasses or dishes are broken in the dining-rooms — sometimes in the pantry, however.. as at home.

And their manners, behaviour and propriety are an incentive, a consolation, a wonderful reward, difficult to put into words. It is better to 'see them' in their environment; we wholeheartedly invite you to do so.

The meal is taken in peace and quiet; the relaxation is beneficial and the break in the school day has an extremely happy influence on the afternoon lessons.

The child is taught how to eat at table, to wipe his mouth before drinking, table manners, to behave like a well brought up person, etc.

All this may seem to have a very remote connection with food. In reality, school feeding consists of one indissociable whole made up of multiple intricate details.

Now that the environment has been changed, that a small revolution has taken place, families are happy to send their children to the 'Roseraie'. And they can obtain a protective diet.

We will now see how environment, equipment, education, climate have made it possible to change the dietary habits of the child and thus imperceptibly to reach the goal we have in mind.

The more efforts I make to popularize this system, the more I see that it is not easy, far from it.

The French like to eat well and they are not very familiar with dietetics, that is certain.

On the other hand they are convinced that 'all this' is the remnants and left-overs of the occupation and restrictions; but that in a period of abundance, when there is a plethora of food, they can eat anything, no matter when and no matter how.

Therefore, in appealing to a traditionalist public, at least passive when not actually hostile, it has to be ' hooked ' by means of some very simple ideas, slogans when possible, although keeping to scientific facts.

For example, you say to the farmer : ' When you buy fertilizers for your crops, you do not use sodium nitrate for your potatoes or potash for your meadows. You do not pick just any feed without knowing for which stock it is suitable. Very well, your children also need a proper thought-out, balanced and varied diet. '

Perhaps they will not give you any reply, but as I know them well, I am sure they will think : ' To be sure... that's true that '.

To all, both country and town dwellers, you will say : ' You can *eat well*, that is, gratify your palate and appetite, but at the same time be *poorly nourished*, that is, not cover your physiological requirements.' But you will immediately add : ' You can eat well and be properly fed ; an adequate meal can suit your taste and respect your gastronomical traditions '.

A few examples and you have won the first round.

On the first contact it is not a question of giving a lecture on dietetics, but rather of pointing out the chief dietary errors to be avoided and the essential facts which ought to be known.

For a schoolchild about 10 years old we will estimate an energy ration of 1,000 to 2,000 calories ; it is to be noted that calories and vitamins are two terms which have made a great impression on the general public.

And now to continue. Note that I have not kept to the usual order of a meal ; the proper order of the menu will be given after.

(1) Give each day an animal protein food, specifying weight and not the quantity of proteins.

For one meal :

110 g. of meat (net weight, without bone or waste)

or 120 g. of fish (net weight, without bone or waste)

or { 4 eggs for 3 rations
and 1 tinned sardine
and 30 g. cheese

or { left-over meat hashed with potato, for example (65-70 g.)
and 30 g. cheese

or { left-over fish (75-80 g.) with oil and vinegar dressing
and pig-meat, not spiced (20-25 g.)
and a sweet with milk (1/10 litre)

A tabulated list of protein foods, divided into 1/10 of a ration is given to members of the audience so that they can work out for themselves 5/10 (1 ration).

(2) Give each day about 100 g. of ' something ' raw-grated vegetables, salad, fruit.

(3) The vegetable dish will consist as often as possible of greens.

You will not give more than 2 rations of potatoes (400 to 500 g.) per week (for one midday meal). You will alternate each week, for example :

beans (70-80 g.)
lentils (70-80 g.)
split peas (70-80 g.) plus 20 g. potatoes
rice (40-50 g.)

And here is our final menu :

Calories :

130 Vegetable soup (150 g.) with 20 g. vermicelli
40 Raw vegetables and fruit 100 g.
180 Roast meat 110 g.
360 Mashed potatoes 400 g.
80 Gingerbread 25 g.
25 Jam 10 g.
35 Fats 5 g.
250 Bread 100 to 150 g.

1,100 approximately

not counting the glass of milk (1/8 to 1/10 litre).

If a protective food (proteins),
if cheese and milk,
if raw vegetables and fruit (vitamins)

figure in the ration each day and if the food is varied, we will not be far off a rational diet.

That is the first goal to reach.

We will then teach those in charge of our school communities how to prepare menus with the use of food composition tables.

The standard menu is the lazy mistaken solution and the foe of rational nutrition.

And now we come to way of presenting the food.

The grown-up is particular about having a well-set table in the home or at the restaurant. Why should the child not appreciate it ?

A plate of raw vegetables (vegetables of bright colours which set one another off : carrots, beetroot, celery, salad greens, red cabbage, etc.) artistically arranged will not only be a treat for the eyes ; it will stimulate the appetite, a better digestion and optimum assimilation.

This is true for all dishes : meat, vegetables dessert.

A carefully chosen, well trained personnel, *fond of children*, has most apt ideas, not taking up extra time, and hygiene and cleanliness are always guaranteed.

These ideas are not claptrap, but are put into practice *every day* at the ' Roseraie '.

It has been necessary, however, to provide a quantitative superalimentation, which gave remarkable results.

Our feeding program ?

Why, to extend this experiment to all France. One Departement — the Sarthe — has adopted our system for the last five years : 80 canteens in 1945, 220 in 1950.

Experience has proved that it is feasible on all levels — technical, administrative, biological and social.

For this program to be carried into effect it is merely necessary for the public authorities to have a second reading of the bill which was brought in to the National Assembly in July 1949. At the present moment there is *no law* governing the operating of school canteens. There is practically no supervision of catering in school communities of all grades.

If we concur that the nutritional factor is the predominant factor in the growth of the child, we must act and fix the minimum food standards. The biologic future of the children of France, of the children of the whole world, is involved.

There are curricula, fixed class hours, grades in the teaching staff from the schoolmaster to the Inspector General. There should also be a food hygiene program for the schoolchildren.

A campaign in this respect on the part of all the important international organizations ought to be launched in France, in the world, to the fullest advantage of human capital, namely, children.

FAO should take the lead in this generous and humane movement.

The action this organization takes will be warmly appreciated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MOLL-WEISS, A. — *L'alimentation de la jeunesse française.* Bull. Acad. de méd. 1930, 103, 417-423.

MOLL-WEISS, A. — *Introduction des fruits et des légumes frais dans les menus scolaires.* Bull. Soc. scient. d'hyg. aliment. 1923, 11, 468-474.

DREYFUS-SEE, G. — *Les cantines scolaires en France.* Rev. méd. sociale de l'enf., 1938, 6, 406-414.

GAULTIER, R. — *L'aliment de l'écolier à la cantine.* La Méd., 1921-21, 2, 872.

PHELIPEAU, J. — *Diététique scolaire pendant la seconde enfance,* J. Méd. franç. 1932, 21, 358-364.

LABBÉ H., Mme LABBÉ H. POUILLOT, GORRAZ. — *Le rôle des cantines scolaires dans le développement normal des jeunes générations.* Ann. d'hyg., 193,4 12, 281-312.

LESAGE, CRUVEILHIER. — *Cantines scolaires rurales.* Rev. méd.-sociale de l'enf., 1937, 5, 401-405.

DREYFUS-SEE, G. — *Les modifications à apporter au règlement des cantines. Méd.* inf., 1939, 46, 218-222.

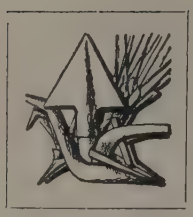
BRUNSCHWIGG. — *Les cantines scolaires.* Rev. d'hyg. et de méd. sociales, 1937, 16, 129-140.

HUBER — *Considérations actuelles sur le fonctionnement des cantines scolaires.* La santé de l'homme, 1943, 15, 23-24.

MOLL-WEISS, A. — *L'alimentation à l'école primaire. A propos de goûter de l'écolier parisien.* Ann. d'hyg., 1936, 14, 12-26.

JUMON, H. — *Alimentation et diététique dans les stations d'enfants.* Progrès méd., 1927, 21, 802-806.

ITEMS OF INFORMATION



AGRICULTURE

Fruit and vegetable consumption in the Netherlands

(by J.G.W.Ignatius and W. de Wit)

Introduction

Conditions at the time of the last war markedly affected the extent and type of fruit and vegetable consumption. The shortage of other foods caused an increase in the demand for horticultural products. As regards the type of vegetables consumed, it is to be noted that preference was given to the bulkier kinds (cabbage, beets, etc.). Exact figures on consumption in the years 1940 to 1945 were not published but it is estimated that it was at least 25 per cent. higher than the pre-war average. In the years immediately following the war it was too soon for the situation to return to normal.

It was impossible to cover forthwith the shortage of many commodities, especially foodstuffs. However, sufficient horticultural products were available since even then small quantities were exported ; thus, at first, vegetable consumption exceeded that for the period 1937-39. Today when food shortage is only a memory, vegetable consumption appears to be returning to the pre-war level. In regard to fruit consumption, during and parricularly after the war, the area grown to fruit-trees increased appreciably. According to the agricultural returns of the Central Statistics Office, the area under fruit crops amounted to 50,778 hectares in 1939 ; in 1946 it had increased to 57,836 ha., and in 1949, to over 65,000 ha. Production per unit area showed a marked increase as a result of improved cultivation methods and favourable climatic conditions in the different years, so much so that total pre-war and post-war yields are in the ratio of 1 to 2. It is obvious that fruit consumption is now higher than it was during the years before 1940.

The following figures represent consumption in kg. per caput. It should be noted that fruits and vegetables grown in private gardens (allotments, etc.) have not been taken into account. Total consumption, therefore, is certainly greater than that indicated by the figures (according to estimates : an average increase of 15 kg. vegetables and 7.5 kg. fruit per caput per annum).

Method adopted in calculating consumption

The greater part of the fruit and vegetables produced in the Netherlands is disposed of through the agency of cooperatives for sale by auction. With this system fairly exact figures for production are available.

In calculating the consumption of marketed horticultural produce, the following procedure is adopted:

The net quantities imported are added to production (consignments sold by auction plus the produce sold by other means, not by auction). From this total are deducted the net exports and the quantities taken by the food industries and those unsold at the auction sales. The result indicates the total quantity of vegetables consumed inside the Netherlands. Preserved vegetables are also consumed ; to permit a more equitable comparison this consumption is expressed in kg. of the fresh product. The totals thus calculated are given in kg. per caput, based on the annual average population.

Vegetable consumption

The following table shows the total consumption of marketed produce :

Table 1. — *Consumption of vegetables in kg. per caput.*

Year	Fresh	Preserved	Total
1937-39	46.11	6.95	53.06
1946	58.54	13.26	71.80
1947	55.40	10.16	65.56
1948	53.28	9.00	62.28
1949	48.10	7.68	55.78

Taking the average consumption of vegetables for the period 1937-39 as 100, the index numbers for the years 1946 to 1949 will be respectively 135, 124, 117 and 105.

It is obvious that consumption in the post-war years has steadily diminished, for both the fresh and the preserved product.

Table II gives an analysis of fresh vegetable consumption. It may be as well to mention the products included in the groups listed in this table. *Non-bulky green vegetables* : endive, lettuce, spinach, witloof and (purslane, turnip tops, corn salad and Swiss chard); *Bulky green vegetables* : leeks, red cabbage, Savoy cabbage, white cabbage, Brussels sprouts, borecale; Cauliflowers ; *Peas, beans (green)* : different varieties of snap beans, edible podded beans, broad beans, peas and edible podded beans ; *Bulbs, tubers and roots :* common red beets, carrots, radishes, Swede turnips, salsify, black salsify, onions, (parsnips and black radish) ; *Stalk vegetables :* asparagus, rhubarb and (turnip cabbage) ; *Fruits used as vegetables* : gherkins, cucumbers, tomatoes and (egg-plants) ; *Pot-herbs* : celery and (chillies, cress, chervil and parsley). The products in brackets are classed in the import and export statistics under one head ' miscellaneous vegetables ' and consequently the same item had to be inserted in Table II. The item ' products below standard ' includes the vegetables which did not come up to the standard of quality required by the auction sale cooperatives but which, however, were sold and consumed.

TABLE II. — *Consumption of fresh vegetables in kg. per caput.*

Item	1937-39	1948	1949	1949 in per cent. of 1937-39
Non-bulky green vegetables	9.74	11.71	10.71	110
Bulky green vegetables	5.99	8.73	6.72	112
Cauliflowers	4.62	4.29	3.25	70
Peas, beans (green)	4.93	3.85	3.81	77
Bulbs, tubers and roots	6.64	10.76	9.19	138
Stalk vegetables	0.68	0.77	0.98	144
Fruit vegetables	3.03	3.21	3.42	113
Pot-herbs	0.35	0.49	0.50	143
Miscellaneous vegetables	1.21	1.36	1.39	115
Products below standard	8.92	8.11	8.13	91
TOTAL	46.11	53.28	48.10	104 (mean)

The consumption of *non-bulky green vegetables* leads with over 20 per cent. of the total. One of the reasons for consumption in 1948 being greater than in 1949 was that production in that year was relatively higher. The principal vegetables in this group are endive and lettuce for which consumption in 1949 amounted respectively to 3.94 and 2.9 kg. (1937-39 : 3.89 and 2.56 kg.).

The consumption of *bulky green vegetables* which increased appreciably during the war, in comparison with 1947 dropped. This was due to the smaller need for filling foods and to the fact that the 1947-48 and 1948-49 winters were not so severe as that of 1946-47, causing a falling-off in the demand for cabbages, further curtailed by the early arrival of forced vegetables in those years. In 1949 the consumption of red cabbages amounted to 2.17 kg., Savoy cabbage 1.93 kg. and Brussels spouts 1.16 kg.

The production of *cauliflowers* in 1949 was about 10 million kg. lower than that for 1948. In consequence consumption diminished and came to 3.25 kg. as against 4.29 kg. in the preceding year.

Consumption of *peas, beans (green)* was fairly steady in the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive. The main varieties in this group are edible podded beans, snap beans and broad beans, of which respectively 1.66, 0.91 and 0.74 kg. were consumed in 1949.

The consumption of *bulbs, tubers and roots* was practically the same as for bulky green vegetables. Here also the severity of the winter season influences the volume of consumption to a marked degree. In 1949, the consumption of carrots amounted to 3.70 kg., onions 2.51 and beets 1.30 kg.

The chief products in the *fruit vegetable* group are cucumbers and tomatoes, for which consumption in 1949 amounted respectively to 1.63 and 1.68 kg. The reduction in the consumption of tomatoes as compared with 1947 (2.21 kg.) was due to larger exports in 1948 and 1949.

Table III gives the breakdown for annual production. It will be seen that in percentage, the 1948 and 1949 exports were at about the level of the 1937-39 period (in quantity the years 1948 and 1949), in this respect, greatly exceeded the pre-war average), while utilization by the food industries fluctuated between + 10 per cent. before 1940 and + 12.5 per cent. after 1945. The quantity of unsold products increased progressively after 1945. Roughly, it can be said that + 50 per cent. of the Netherlands vegetable production, not calculating preserved vegetables, was consumed in the country itself.

TABLE III. — *Horticultural production from* 1937 *to* 1949.

	1937 %	1938 %	1939 %	1946 %	1947 %	1948 %	1949 %
Production	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
comprising :							
Exports	34	35	34	21	23	33	36
Utilized by food industries	10	10	12	15	15	12	12
Unsold products	7	5	7	1	2	3	8
Domestic consumption	49	50	47	63	60	52	44

FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Fruit consumed can also be divided into fresh fruit and preserved fruit (the latter is expressed in kg. of the product in the fresh state). Consumption was especially in the years 1947 and 1948, years which produced heavy crops.

TABLE IV. — *Consumption of fruit in kg. per caput.*

Year	Fresh	Preserved	Total
1937-39	30.19	4.24	34.43
1946	22.66	4.73	27.39
1947	45.42	5.34	50.76
1948	34.33	4.31	38.64
1949	41.29	4.73	46.02

Fruit consumption is divided as follows:

TABLE V. — *Analysis of fruit consumption.*

	1937-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946-49
Fresh fruit, except semi-tropical fruit	18.83	21.03	41.40	30.30	35.89	32.16
Semi-tropical fruit, including bananas	11.36	1.63	4.02	4.03	5.40	3.77

Thus, the average consumption for 1946-49 including semi-tropical fruit and bananas, compared with the pre-war average, has dropped by 7 kg. per caput.

This reduction, however, was counterbalanced by a rise in the consumption of fruit grown in the Netherlands which increased by nearly 14 kg. per person. It should be noted that fruit cunsumption shows much greater fluctuation than vegetable consumption. To a large extent this is due to the sharp variations in crop yields, particularly apples and pears. Consumption is higher in the years when the crop is abundant and prices are low.

TABLE VI. — *Production and consumption of apples from* 1946 to 1949.

Year	Production in kg. per caput	Average price at auction sales in florins per 100 kg.	Consumption in kg. per caput
1946	12.13	33.51	9.49
1947	24.85	18.25	21.09
1948	17.66	32.98	16.54
1949	35.04	16.68	17.68

Because of large exports to Germany in 1949, the figure for consumption is much lower than that for production.

Table VII detailing the consumption of fresh fruit (excluding semi-tropical fruit and bananas), shows the importance of apples and pears in increasing the total consumption of fruit.

TABLE VII. — *Fruit consumption in kg. per caput.*

	1937-39	1948	1949
Strawberries	0.74	0.45	0.61
Apples	0.94	16.54	17.68
Currants and raspberries	0.86	0.52	0.38
Grapes	1.60	1.19	0.89
Cherries	0.32	2.06	1.92
Melons	0.74	0.41	0.38
Pears	4.34	5.57	11.57
Peaches	0.23	0.21	0.29
Plums	0.96	3.35	2.17
Total fresh fruit, excluding semi-tropical fruit	18.83	30.30	35.89

Despite the very high production — nearly 18 million kg., permitting a distribution of 1.8 kg. per person — the consumption of *strawberries* in 1949 only amounted to 0.61 kg. Large quantities, however, were taken by the processing industry (approx. 11.5 million kg.) for the manufacture of pulp of which a large part was exported. The canning industry consumes a considerable percentage of the total production of *currents* and *raspberries*. The reduction in the consumption of *grapes* was due to an increase in exports as production remained stationary.

The consumption of *cherries* has varied little in recent years. The drop in the consumption of *plums* which fell by over 1 kg. per caput in comparison with 1948 was caused by the crop in 1949 being lower than in 1948 when record yields were obtained.

The consumption of semi-tropical fruit, including bananas, has risen since 1946. The fruit most in demand is the *orange* of which consumption in the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive amounted respectively to 1.47, 3.40, 3.59 and 4.50 kg. per caput (1937-39 average = 7.35 kg.). It should be noted that in 1946 oranges were rationed and only distributed to children. As regards bananas, consumption in 1949 amounted to about 0.40 kg. per caput (1937-39 average = 2.80 kg.).

Taking the total consumption of fruit, including preserved fruit, during the 1937-39 period as 100, the index numbers for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be respectively 80, 147, 112, 134. This indicates that the consumption of fruit in these years was on an average nearly 20 per cent. higher than the pre-war level.

TABLE VIII. — *Analysis of fruit production.*

	1937 %	1938 %	1939 %	1946 %	1947 %	1948 %	1949 %
Production	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
comprising:							
Exports	17	17	9	6	5	8	32
Utilized by food industries	16	18	18	19	12	16	10
Unsold products	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Domestic consumption	67	65	72	75	83	75	55

It is seen that from 1945 approximately 75 per cent. of the production was consumed in the Netherlands (1937-39 average = nearly 70 per cent.). Exports in 1949, both in quantity and percentage, attained a very high level. The quantity of unsold products was insignificant in all years.

How pasture yields are estimated in Denmark

The statistical return of the yields of grains, root crops and hay is estimated by direct enumeration. A census is taken of the holdings in the middle of July and in November-December when the root crops have been lifted and sufficient cereal crops have been threshed to evaluate the grain yield and data on the yields in kg. per ha. for specific crops obtained. The total production is then determined by multiplying these estimates of the average yield by the acreage figures. In recent years the returns have been drawn up on the basis of representative sections of the total material.

A return of the quantities of grass consumed during the summer by cattle, horses and sheep cannot, of course, be secured in the same way. The Statistics Department adopts a procedure devised by the Government Experiment Station for Plant Production which, briefly, is as follows.

Experiments have shown how different quantities of feed influence the weight of the animals and the yield capacity of milch cattle, and consequently it is possible, by measuring the change in weight and performance of the animals in question, to calculate the amount of feed consumed by them.

In practice only the grass consumption per milch cow in selected small areas in different parts of the country is determined in this way, after which the total number of grass-consuming animals is converted into consumption units on the basis of one consumption unit being equal to a milch cow. After various experiments the following scale has been adopted :

1 Consumption unit is equivalent to :

1 milch cow
1 bull over one year of age
1 bullock over one year
1.5 heifers over one year
3 calves under one year
1 mare in foal
1.33 other horses over 3 years of age.
1 colt from 1 to 3 years of age
4 foals under one year
5 sheep over one year
5 rams over one year
5 wethers over one year
10 lambs under one year

After the number of grass consumption units has been calculated according to the scale it is multiplied by the grass consumption per milch cow, and this figure then indicates the total grass consumption.

Statistics are secured with the assistance of the milk recording associations of the country. These associations control about 50 per cent. of the total stock of milch cattle in Denmark. Milk recording associations are local organizations whose aim, with specially appointed and trained personnel, is to determine the rational feeding of milch cattle with a view to obtaining the highest possible milk yield. Each year at the beginning of the grazing season the Statistics Department sends a number of questionnaires to these associations. The following information is requested :

(1) Present number of the particular herd registered in the books of the milk recording association.
(2) The name of the owner or operator of the holding.
(3) Number of milch cows in the herd.
(4) Total grass consumption of these milch cows in feed units (1 feed unit = the feed value of 1 kg. of barley).

In regard to (4) it should be noted that if the animals have been given other feeds in addition to grass in the grazing season, the feed value of these feedingstuffs which is indicated in the feed records of the milk recording association, must be deducted from the total computed feed consumption when determining grass consumption.

When the grazing season is over the questionnaires, duly filled in, are forwarded to the Statistics Department. This Department calculates the total number of milch cattle and feed units consumed for each milk recording association and for each county, after which the consumption per cow is computed. The afore-mentioned conversion of grass-consuming stock into consumption units is then undertaken for each county. The computation is made according to the number of livestock reported at the time of the census taken in July of the year concerned.

Lastly the total number of consumption units per county is multiplied by the number of feed units of grass consumed per milch cow, and the product represents the total grass yield in the county.

The pasture yield is only computed in feed value (feed units) and not in weight. The reason for this is that the feed value of grass per unit of weight varies greatly from year to year and from one district to another and consequently no fixed converting factor can be used. When the rainfall is adequate and grazing, therefore, plentiful the percentage of dry matter in the grass and consequently its feed value per unit of weight, will be lower than in dry periods with scanty grazing. The feed value will always vary in ratio to the quantity of grass, but the variations in feed value are smaller than those in quantity. Cattle browse the grass comparatively less closely when grazing is ample than when it is scanty. According to Danish experience the

total yield of the grass pastures seems to depend to a much greater extent on the length of the grazing season than on the abundance of grass during the season.

As, in Danish agricultural statistics, yields are always expressed in feed value, with the crop unit (1 crop unit = 100 feed units) as a common measure of the different crops, it matters little if the pasture yield cannot be expressed in weight but only in feed value.

Agricultural mechanization in the Iberian Peninsula

(Taken from the FAO survey on the farm machinery situation in Europe)

When examining the farm machinery situation in Spain and in Portugal it should be taken into account that most farm operations are done by hand. The reapers, for instance work in groups of men in Spain and women in Portugal, using in general the reaping-hook. Consequently, it is only for the heavy farm operations on the large estates that mechanical equipment is adopted. The present difficulties in regard to fuel and spare parts, especially for imported machines, also greatly limit mechanization. The tractor, however, could give most useful service — the crawler tractors for ploughing in certain regions with a very compact soil, and light wheel tractors and with mounted implements for other operations. In this part of Europe, therefore, agricultural mechanization could be extended provided that the present practical difficulties can be overcome.

Spain

The number of tractors used is approximately 9,500, of which about 8,800 are run with gasoline and 700 with gas oil. The type of tractor mostly used is the Fordson Major, but, since it consumes a great amount of fuel, with the present fuel shortage farmers would prefer to use more economical tractors. The farmers are adopting the Ferguson tractor more and more, but it is somewhat light for heavy work. The greatest amount of farm machines and stationary engines (tractors and their equipment excluded) are used in the Middle North (Alava, Navarra, Saragossa), where the farm machinery industry is concentrated and where greater wealth often allows the prevailing small farmers to buy comparatively large machines. There are about 39,400 stationary engines in Spain, which are mostly used for the pumping of water. The number of pumps used corresponds to about 24,000, that of threshing machines to about 5000 or 6000, while there are approximately 4,500 seed cleaners operated by gasoline engines. The number of combine harvesters is 344. This machine is very well adapted to the conditions of some regions and would be the means for considerable economy if used to a greater extent. Most combines, however, come from pre-war imports, and only about 40 to 50 combines have been imported since 1945 because it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain import licences for them as the Government does not wish to increase the country's labour problems. Much of the grain is still harvested by hand besides by reapers and binders. The hand tool for the grain harvest is the sickle (not the cradle) operated by men, generally in teams of 3 to 4 plus one youngster. Threshing is mostly done with threshing slides (fitted underneath with several sharp stones and knives; in the Northwest also the flail is used for threshing rye. The slides are drawn by mules, horses or oxen. Powered threshing machines are also used. They are mostly of the European type with straw bruising drums, and are manufactured in Spain. Contractor work with threshers was at one time popular with the farmers, but as this made it easy to control the quantities thus threshed for the compulsory delivery to the official collecting centers, the farmers now prefer to use their own threshers as far as possible or common slide threshing which puts the threshing enterprises in a rather difficult financial position. The charge for custom threshing is about 8% of the quantity of grain threshed, or the equivalent in cash if the contractor furnishes the machine, fuel and labour. For rice threshing the charges are about 6 pesetas for 100 kg. which is less than the threshing charges for wheat. Other forms of cooperatives for farm machines are not very much in use. Some of the larger cooperatives of oil or wine producers sometimes purchase farm machines jointly for the use of the cooperatives or for distribution among their associates as the Government allows them to retain a part of the foreign currency received for exported products, e. g., at present about 10 to 20%.

The degree of the utilization of power machines does not depend on the work that has to be performed but on the fuel available for the tractors and motors. Gasoline tractors could be utilized to a much greater extent, but their use remains limited to 3 to 4 days per month or less than 500 hours per year for lack of sufficient fuel. Diesel tractors have a higher allotment of fuel (nearly double the quantity granted for gasoline tractors) but they are not as numerous. The present fuel allotment for tractors is absolutely insufficient. Black market fuel at 8 pesetas per litre is too expensive to be used for agricultural tractors. The utilization of stationary motors also depends on the allotment of fuel which is calculated according to the specific work performed by each engine.

The total amount of tractors required for agriculture would be approximately 34,000, of which about 6% could be crawlers for very heavy soil.

Most of the required tractors should be imported. The favourable conditions for farm motorization in the different regions of Spain would make it possible fully to utilize the tractors, provided fuel, maintenance and repair service could be developed. The type of tractors mostly needed is the 30 HP wheel tractor with pneumatic tyres and quick mounted equipment. Crawlers are needed for summer tillage work in the extremely compact soil of Andalusia and Aragon (especially in the Huesca Province). The performance of timely work with tractors would also be extremely helpful for family farms if tractors with mounted equipment and power lift could be obtained.

Other types of machines could also be efficiently utilized in agriculture. It has been calculated that the machines required are as follows : binders 2500, combine harvesters 1000, threshers 1000, yearly during the next five years.

TABLE I. — *Production and prices of farm machinery in Spain in* 1942-43.

Description	Total number	Total production in 1000 pesetas	Factory prices for one machine (in p.)	In pesetas per kg.	Values produced by the main provinces (in 1000 pesetas)
Reversible ploughs	9,798	5,339	545	4.63	Alava 3,390 Burgos 104 Navarra 601
Mouldboard ploughs	30,527	6,960	228	5.70	Alava 2,955 Madrid 1,166 Zaragoza 710 Sevilla 4
Harrows	7,573	2,582	341	4.37	Alava 713 Burgos 518
Cultivators	7,189	1,259	175	3.81	Burgos 475 Alava 332
Seed drills	877	1.694	1,932	5.38	Huesca 890 Valladolid
Mowers	3,234	4,647	1,437	4.90	Alava 3,160 Lerida 962
Reapers	3,518	8,872	2,522	4.91	Alava 4,791 Serida 2,342 Villaya 1,136 Navarra 603
Binders	800	3,860	4,825	5.79	Alava 3,860
Disc threshing carts	1,041	1,114	1,070	4.33	Alava 372 Albacete 3
Threshers	266	5,243	19,710	5.86	Alava 4,451 Burgos 7
Hand winnowers	3,800	7,459	1,963	3.89	Alava 3,752 Valladolid 3,082
Motor winnowers	185	1,023	5,532	6.90	Alava 663 Valladolid 360
Other farm machines	—	2,870	—	—	—
Total	—	52,922	—	—	—

Farm machinery manufacturers in Spain produce practically every kind of existing farm machine. The most important manufacturers are in the provinces of Alava and Valladolid, with 55% and 7.7% respectively of the total value of the country's agricultural machinery production. Table III gives the values of the production of these machines during the year 1942-43, when the home production showed the highest figures since the revolution. The figures of the present production are not as high. The actual prices are about the double of those given in Table I.

Spain exports some farm machines to Portugal and South America. Hand tools of an excellent make are also exported to South America.

The importation of tractors and tractor equipment, at present favoured by the Government, is regulated by an import licence system. In 1948 imports represented nearly 1,700 tons. Imports of other farm equipment in the same year were divided as follows : tillage and cultivating implements about 700 metric tons — seed drills and fertilizer distributors 10 tons — power threshing and seed cleaning machines about 260 metric tons — water pumps 400 tons. Very few gasoline motors were imported and the imports of Diesel engines were approximately 420 metric tons. The import taxes on all machines at present amount to 148.73 pesetas per 100 kg.

Courses have been arranged for training machine operators but are not sufficient to provide the farmers with a proper knowledge of machines. The manufacturing firms supply a satisfactory repair service, but this is rendered difficult by the fact that spares for imported machinery are not available.

PORTUGAL

As in Spain most of the work is done by hand tools and animal-drawn equipment. Here also the rapid changes in weather conditions make timely work sometimes a difficult problem and the tractor would prove a valuable aid as it would permit greater speed in work than would be possible with manpower or even draught animals. The majority of the tractors now in use, varying greatly as regards model and make, are concentrated in the grain regions of Alentejo and Estremadura. In 1950 they numbered about 2,200. The tractors are employed for tillage and threshing and it is estimated that they operate between 1,200 and 1,600 hours a year. As in Spain, the tractor which covers best the needs of agriculture in Portugal is probably the medium-powered wheel tractor with power lift mounted equipment. The number of farm machines other than tractors can roughly be estimated as follows : binders 200, large threshing machines 70), European type, with straw-bruising devices, as the straw is required for feeding purposes, combine-harvesters 15, of which 4 are self-propelled. Particularly good results have

been obtained with the latter type combine but their use cannot be extended as it would increase the difficulties of labour surplus.

The joint use of machines is gaining popularity and many local cooperatives possess spraying equipment for the treatment of their vineyards. Some cooperatives have initiated the buying of seed drills, threshing machines, seed cleaners, portable motors, etc., in general, small machines which they lend free of charge to their associates under the supervision of an expert. Good results have so far been obtained with these cooperative machine pools and their further development is encouraged.

There exist about 20 firms producing farm machinery in Portugal, besides many small artisan manufacturers. They produce chiefly animal-drawn tillage and cultivating implements, sprayers and dusters, large size threshing machines, winnowers, oil and wine presses, oil separators, water pumps, etc. All machines produced are sold on the home market with the exception of a few machines which are exported to the Portuguese colonies.

Portugal chiefly imports tractors and tractor equipment, multi-share ploughs, disc harrows (the latter are growing in popularity), seed drills, fertilizer distributors, mowers and binders, small threshing machines with a cylinder size under 90 cm. (imported from Spain), cream separators. Imports are controlled by the Government which grants licences in proportion to the extent of home manufacture. The import tax is 0.80 escudos per kg. Prices are high and range from 35 to 200 contos (1 conto = 1,000 escudos) for tractors without equipment according to the make : Ford 35, Ferguson 40, John Deere 40, Oliver Cletrac 70, Caterpillar 120 ; the Massey Harris Pony, with plough and disc harrow costs about 39 contos. Table II gives the imports for 1946-48 (average) and for 1949.

TABLE II. — *Imports of farm machinery into Portugal for the yearly average* 1946-48 *and for* 1949.

Description	Weight in metric tons		Value in 1000 escudos	
	Average 1946-48	1949	Average 1946-48	1949
Tractors	807.3	1,253.4	15,865	29,720
Ploughs	126.6	253.6	1,722	3,989
Cultivators	36.5	29.7	696	524
Harrows	60.6	157.6	678	1,939
Sickles	51.2	27.0	666	419
Reapers and binders	38.3	28.0	604	544
Threshing machines	104.2	46.3	1.694	831
Seed cleaners (grains)	16.8	5.1	420	309
Cream separators	4.4	6.4	280	467
Churns	1.9	1.4	88	67
Other agricultural machines	78.8	68.8	1,307	1,400
Machine parts (tractor parts not included)	58.6	127.5	1,204	2,369
Total	1,385.2	2,004.8	25,044	42,578

International Hybrid Maize Meeting

An international Hybrid Maize Meeting, convened by FAO, will be held, by courtesy of the French authorities, at the Centre des Recherches Agronomiques du Massif Central at Clermont-Ferrand, France, from 23 to 26 January 1951. So far the participation of experts from the following countries has been confirmed : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The experts will have the opportunity of discussing all problems arising from the last season's trials and of marking plans for future programmes of cooperative research. FAO has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr Merle T. Jenkins, Officer-in-Charge of Maize Investigations in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as Technical Adviser.

The forthcoming meeting is the fourth of a series of annual meetings which have been convened by FAO with a view to encouraging the growth of hybrid maize in Europe and the Near East. In the U.S., the average yield of maize for the whole country has been increased by about 25 % during the last 10-15 years through the growing of recently developed maize hybrids. Hybrid maize could also contribute similarly to increased agricultural production in Europe and the Near East, and is, in fact, already doing so in some countries.

International Wheat Council

The fourth session of the International Wheat Council was concluded on 26 October. This session of the Council was held in Geneva. Previous sessions were held in London in December 1949 and June 1950 and in Washington during July 1949. Principal action taken by the Council was the acceptance of Iceland to membership with an annual import quota of 11,000 metric tons and consideration and approval of the annual report of the Council to member governments. The Council also decided to hold the next session (fifth) in London next June. Iceland's participation in the Agreement will become effective upon deposit of instruments of acceptance by that country's government with the U.S. Department of State.

The Wheat Council in London has notified the Department that the quota for the Gold Coast has been increased to 23,285 metric tons, and that the quota for Sarawak has been fulfilled.

The Department listed the following countries and territories of eligible countries, the Wheat Agreement quotas of which are closed at the present time ; El Salvador, Portuguese Colonies of Goa and Mozambique, and United Kingdom Territories of Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, British Somaliland, and Sarawak.

On 2 November Indonesia deposited its instruments of acceptance with U.S. Department of State and is now eligible to purchase wheat and flour against its annual quota of 75,000 metric tons. With the acceptance of Indonesia the Netherlands quota is reduced to 675,000 tons. Heretofore, Indonesia has been purchasing against the Netherlands quota under an arrangement provided for in the Agreement Indonesia applied for and was granted separate membership at the third session of the Council held in London last June.

Infestation control

Information supplied to the European Association for Plant Protection by Mr W. McAuley Gracie, Director of the Infestation Control Division of the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Infestation Control Division in the United Kingdom is concerned with the control of insects in stored foodstuffs, rats, mice, rabbits and other injurious mammals and birds harmful to agriculture.

There is a field staff of some 50 scientific inspectors. These officers inspect foodstuffs on arrival at ports in store and during transport and processing. They ascertain the precise nature of infestations, assess their significance with regard to intentions for further storage or distribution and when necessary recommend control measures. At Headquarters at Tolworth, there is a team of entomologists and chemists who, as well as giving instructional courses to new inspectors, keep inspectors informed of new developments from the research laboratories, arrange tests of new control techniques and advise the executive side. In addition to a staff of entomologists at Headquarters and apart from the Insect Inspectorate, there are three Area Entomologists. Basic research in stored product insects is not done by the Division but by the Pest Infestation Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research with whom the Division works in close cooperation.

The Chemical Section, as well as supplying chemical information sought by Area and Headquarters staff on insect control matters, also gives advice on matters relating to the control of rodents and other injurious mammals.

Fight in Belgium against pests of stored foodstuffs

Note supplied by M. Bollaerts to the European Organization for Plant Protection.

For this work Belgium is divided into ten regions, each under an inspector of the Mills, Breweries and Malt Houses Service, including one inspector especially for the Port of Antwerp. These inspectors send their samples of infested goods, with a brief report as to the extent of the damage, to Gembloux, for the purposes of examination and identification.

In serious cases the inspectors submit the matter to Gembloux, and, if necessary, the specialist from Gembloux goes with the inspector to inspect and to give assistance in solving the problem. The part played by Gembloux is scientific, and the Inspection Service of Mills, Breweries and Malt Houses is responsible for inspection and the carrying out of measures ordered. Treatment is always carried out by commercial firms under the supervision of the Inspection Service, sometimes in the presence of the specialist from Gembloux, if he thinks it desirable. No fumigation is carried out by the State ; the costs are always borne by the owner of the goods. Where necessary the inspection service carries out compulsory measures at the expense of the owner of the goods.

ECONOMICS AND MARKETS

French exports

(Excerpt from the address delivered by M. P. Pflimlin, Minister of Agriculture, France, on 22 October 1950).

When in 1948 the French Government defined the contribution it intended to make to European economic cooperation, it affirmed the desire of France to become an important exporting country of agricultural products. This policy, which sceptics considered chimerical, has already produced substantial results.

From 1948 to 1949 the value of French exports more than doubled, rising from 31.8 to over 65 milliard francs. In 1950 there was a further increase - during the first eight months of the year agricultural exports totalled 65 milliards francs as against some 40 milliard during the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Before the war, France was considered chiefly as an exporter of luxury goods. Although still keeping to this tradition, it is now turning to the exportation of staple commodities for which there are important markets. In 1950, wheat exports amounted to 8 million quintals, a figure never attained previously. This record will probably be beaten. During the 1950-51 season, exports, in all likelihood, will exceed 9 million quintals.

The principal French markets are still England and Germany. Recent trade agreements have opened up considerably the German market which is especially important for the eastern and also several

other regions of France. The quotas of agricultural exports provided for by the Franco-German trade agreement operative for the first semester of 1949 represented a value of approximately 2 milliard 500 million francs, corresponding to 26 per cent. of the total value of the quotas. A year later the agreement concluded for the first six months of 1950 raised the value of agricultural exports to over 17 milliard francs, representing 58 per cent. of the quotas obtained by our negotiators ; in addition to many agricultural products, in particular grains, fruit and eggs were allowed entry into Germany without quota restrictions. This agreement resulted in a remarkable increase in French agricultural exports to Germany so much so that for the first time after the war the balance of the Franco-German trade exchange was in favour of France. However necessary it may be to balance this trade to permit financial settlement, we cannot admit that our possibilities of agricultural exports to Germany be reduced.

Some there are who, perhaps acting on an inexact interpretation of the recent decisions, insinuate that we have changed direction, that the Government has given up the policy of agricultural exports. I give the lie direct to such allegations. It is obviously indispensable in order to avoid compromising the regular supplying of the home market, to control, as has always be done, the volume and rate of exportation of certain essential foodstuffs such as meat, but there has never been any question of stopping these exports.

The policy of agricultural exports is being continued. I am convinced that we shall advance still further with the program we set two years ago and I hope that the European organization of agricultural markets will secure important and stable markets for our agriculture permitting its expansion without risk.

Trade Agreements

BELGIUM

A trade agreement was signed on 29 August 1950 by the **Belgian Monetary Zone** (Belgium, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Belgian Congo and the Mandate Territory of Ruanda Urundi) and **Japan**. This agreement which is considered operative as from 1 June 1950, will lapse, barring written stipulation to the contrary, on the entry into force of a peace treaty between the allied powers of one or more of these powers and Japan. All trade operations will be effected on an U.S. dollar basis. The volume of trade in each direction will approximate 24,000,000 dollars for the period of one year. Japanese exports to the Belgian Monetary Zone will largely consist of textiles, bamboo, ore, metals, handicraft goods, chinaware, etc. while Japan will import barley, rice, sugar, potash, flax, wool, cottonseed, linseed and sesame seed, palm oil, chemicals, machinery, etc.

DENMARK (*see also* GERMANY)

A trade agreement was signed by **Denmark** and **France** in Paris on 22 November 1950. It establishes the program for exchange of goods still subject to import controls, between these two countries for a period from 1 November 1950 to 30 September 1951.

Danish exports to France amount to 10 milliard French francs while French exports will come to a value of 7 milliard francs.

Danish commodities exportable to France, North Africa and French Overseas Territories include — in 1,000 Danish kroner — condensed and powdered whole milk (19,350), salt-water fish (3,500), beer (2,330), tinned meat and pigmeat (900), sausages (700), forage beet seed (750), trout and pike (500), butter (10,700 tons), cheeses (2,240 t.), seed potatoes (12,000 t.), seed-grain (8,000 t.), malt (500 t.), oilmill equipment — in 1,000 Danish kroner (900), equipment for food and chocolate industries (850), dairy equipment (850), separators (900), agricultural equipment and spare parts (600), refrigerator equipment (450), textile machines (400), wind-engines (200), engines, ships, etc.

French goods exportable to Denmark include — 1,000 Danish kroner — citrus fruits, dates and dried figs (1,000), wines and spirituous liquors (8,000), spices and vanilla (800), canned goods (250), thoroughbred horses (150), nursery plants (100), olive oil (250 tons), tanned sheepskins (300), essential oils (700), resin for paints (700), colonial woods (2,500), hard wood (1,500), Okoumé (900), veneers (850), plywood (150), cigarette paper, felts, woollen yarn, miscellaneous mechanical equipment also for the food industry (4,650), agricultural and industrial engines (800), farm tools (250), textile equipment (1,200), textile goods, motor cars, etc.

o

The trade agreement which was signed on 5 October 1950 in Copenhagen by **Denmark** and **Italy** entered into force on the 15th of the same month. The trade exchange provided for by this new agreement will be effected on a clearing basis.

Among the Italian quota exports — in thousand Danish Kroner — are rice (1,000), lemons (2,250), oranges and tangerines (3,250), fruit pulp (400), almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts (1,000), wine, vermouth, liqueurs (2,750), tomato preserve (350), liquorice (300), garlic and onions (50), cotton yarn (3,500), woollen yarn (500), hempen yarn and rope (750), fishing nets (100), raw and manufactured cork (500), miscellaneous fabrics, motor cars, bicycles, various machines chemicals, marble, etc.

Danish exports will include beef and draught cattle (10,000 head) and — in thousand Danish kroner — frozen pork (4,000), beef tripe (750), fresh-water fish and trout roe (1,500), fresh salt-water fish including fillets (7,500), canned fish in oil or tomato sauce (1,000), condensed milk (200), processed eggs (200), rennet and other products for the dairy industry (300), various machines, dyes, etc.

Denmark has freed from import controls raw and hackled hemp and motor tyres (1,500,000 kroner), but a ministerial permit is required in Italy for their export. This is also the case for the Danish commodities for which the Danish Government issues a licence. These are : horses (8 million kroner), butter (1,500 tons), cheese (750 t.) bacon and lard (1 million kr.), seed potatoes (7,500 t.), eggs (4 million kr.), dried and salted salt-water fish (15,000 t.), smoked fish (200,000 kr.).

o

An agreement has been signed between **Denmark** and **Israel**. It provides for Danish exports to the value of 200,000 Israeli pounds as against Israeli exports to the amount of 150,000,000 Israeli pounds.

Danish exports include powdered milk, seeds, canned fish, containers for use in the dairy industry, raw materials, etc. Israeli goods will consist mainly of fabrics and nylon stockings.

FINLAND

The agreement of November 1936 between **Finland** and the **United States** terminated on 24 May 1950 as Finland became a contracting party to the general customs and trade agreement as defined in Article II of the GATT.

o

A trade agreement was signed by **Finland** and **Switzerland** on 16 August 1950. It provides for a reciprocal exchange of goods to the value of 20 million Swiss francs between these two countries for a period of one year beginning 1 September 1950.

o

On 13 June 1950, **Finland** and the **U.S.S.R.** signed in Moscow a trade agreement which covers (1) exports up to 1 January 1951, and (2) the exports to be made between 1 January 1951 up to 31 December 1955.

Before the end of 1950 Finland had to import from the U.S.S.R. wheat (110,000 tons), oilcakes, chemical fertilizers, petrol, other petroleum products, and raw materials for different industries. In exchange Finland supplied prefabricated houses, sawn lumber, ships, miscellaneous machinery and equipment.

Beginning 1951, exports will be increased from 232 million to 322 million roubles. Exports to the U.S.S.R. will represent 20-25 per cent. of the total volume of Finnish exports. Wheat imports from the U.S.S.R. will decrease progressively in the course of the next few years as Finnish production will gradually be able to cover the requirements of the country. On the other hand, it is expected that there will be a marked increase in fertilizer imports. There will be others items for both countries not yet decided upon and requiring subsequent negotiation.

FRANCE (*see also* DENMARK, SPAIN, SWEDEN)

The trade and financial protocol in force between **France** and the **Argentine Republic** from 1 September 1949 and which was to lapse on 31 August 1950 was extended up to 31 December 1950. This protocol had been added to the trade and financial agreement of 23 July 1947. On expiry of this protocol a new agreement to supplement and amend the 1947 agreement, and negotiated by the two countries, will come into force.

o

A trade agreement has recently been signed by **France** and **Italy** for a period of one year dating from 1 January 1951. The entire French franc zone is included.

Lists of quota goods have been drawn up for the commodities not yet freed from control, and in particular for the French Overseas Territories generally excluded from decontrol measures.

French commodities exportable to Italy include beef cattle (10,000 head), fresh and frozen fish (5,000 tons), dates (300 million French fr.), bananas (150 million fr.), olive oil (1,000 t.), canned fish (1,560 t.). vintage wines and cognac (165 million fr.), woollen fabric (50 million fr.), cotton yarn (50 million fr.), cotton fabric (130 million fr.), machinery for the food industry (130 million fr.), motor cultivators (75 million fr.), oil mill machinery (100 million fr.), agricultural machinery (40 million fr.), textile machines (325 million fr.), other machinery, artificial fabric and fibres, iron and steel products, etc.

Among the Italian commodities exportable to France are cheeses (2,000 tons), green vegetables (6,000 t.), dried figs (80 million fr.), fresh fruit (8,500 tons), rice (50,000 t.), pigmeat (120 million fr.), preserved fish (100 million fr.), vintage wines and vermouth (165 million fr.), raw tobacco (3,000, t.), nitrogenous fertilizer (2,700 tons nitrogen), hemp (6,000 t.), woollen fabric (30 million fr.), machinery for the food industry (250 million fr.), textile machines (105 million fr.), tractors (300 million fr.), matches, electric equipment, etc. To French Overseas Territories : preserved foods (50 million fr.), rice-milling machinery (100 million fr.), French commodities under export control but freed for import into Italy include potash fertilizers (10,000 t. K_2O), phosphate rock (900,000 tons), raw calfskin (50 t.), walnut logs (400 t.), ordinary timber (8,000 t.), etc.

Among the Italian commodities subject to similar conditions are sulphur (60.000 t.), raw silk (500 t.), and other miscellaneous products.

o

On 11 July 1950 **France** signed trade and payments agreements with **Mexico**.

The trade agreement will be valid for two years, the payments agreement for one year. By terms of the trade agreement, the two countries mutually accord the most favoured nation treatment and undertake to facilitate their trade. The lists annexed to the agreement merely indicate the commodities to be traded but do not mark any limits as to value or tonnage.

o

On 2 August **France** and the **Netherlands** signed a protocol extending up to 30 December 1950 the agreement of one year concluded on 3 August 1949. The quotas provided in the agreement have been increased by 5/12, save for some products for which increases have been fixed ; for example, French exports : nursery products free of attached earth (50 million French francs), citrus fruits (60 million fr.), cut flowers and flowering bulbs (4.5 million fr.), veneers (150 million fr.), vegetable seed (500 tons).

Netherlands exports of increased quota goods include fresh salt-water fish (67 million French fr.), fresh and salted herrings and preserved fish, flax seed (4,000 tons), dried peas and beans (4,500 t.),

o

A trade agreement to replace the commercial treaty of 1902 between **France** and **Venezuela** was signed in Caracas on 26 June 1950. It provides for the reciprocal application, without restrictions, of the most favoured nation treatment in regard to customs duties, import or export tariffs, etc., treatment also applied reciprocally to the citizens and business firms of both countries. This agreement is valid for one year dating from 26 July 1950. The French Government undertakes to authorize the importation of at least 5,000 tons of coffee and 500 tons of cacao per year. The said Government will consider favourably the possibility of purchasing tonka beans from Venezuela and of increasing its purchases of crude petroleum and petroleum products in 1950 and 1951. For its part the Venezuelan Government

will oppose any increase in the tariff of three bolivares per kilogram of French cognac and will grant a reduction in the duty on different wines, liqueurs, silk fabric, mineral water and pharmaceutical products. Attention has also been to the possibility of Venezuela purchasing machines and French equipment to offset the French imports of crude petroleum.

GERMANY (*see also* HUNGARY)

On 23 October 1950 the **German Federal Republic** and **Denmark** signed an agreement in Frankfort to substitute the agreement of 25 November 1949.

By the terms of this agreement Denmark will deliver butter (30,000 tons), cheese (25,000 t.), pork (15,000 t.), lard (4,000 t.), eggs (25,000 t.), sugar (15,000 t.), beef cattle (200,000 t.) and other commodities. Germany will supply hops (6,000,000 crowns), wines and alcoholic beverages (350,000,000 crowns), fishery products and other miscellaneous goods.

o

A trade agreement for a total value of 75 million dollars has been signed by **western Germany** and **Greece.** (German exports to Greece — 50 million ; Greek exports — 25 million). This agreement is operative from 1 November 1950 to 1 December 1951.

Commodities to the value of 10 million dollars will be liberated for importation into Greece.

The Greek tobacco quota exportable to Germany has been raised to 10,000 tons. It is expected that during the next three years Germany will import 35,000 tons of Greek tobacco. German exports to Greece will consist largely of raw materials and industrial equipment intended for war reparation work.

o

A trade and payments agreement was signed on 8 November 1950 by the **German Federal Republic** and **Italy**. On the same date the proceedings of the Joint Italo-German Committee terminated and a protocol was initialled as also some annexed documents containing certain amendments to the agreement. The two countries undertake to apply reciprocally the decontrol measures adopted in conformity with the decisions taken by the OEEC. This agreement entered into force for one year retroactive as from 1 July 1950..

Italian commodities still under quota control for export to Germany include (in thousand U.S. dollars) fresh fruit and truck crops, except citrus fruits (12,000) wines (4,000), fruit or grape products (2,000), cheese (1,000), new potatoes (1,000), preserved fish (500), miscellaneous seeds (500), vine stocks (500), milled rice (500), chestnut-wood extract (700), cut flowers, meat preparations, aromatic herbs, mustard seed, cork in blocks and manufactured, hard wood fibreboards, sulphur, woollen and cotton yarn, hempen yarn and cord, woollen, cotton, natural silk fabric, hides and leathers, textile machines and spare parts (1,000), miscellaneous machinery, motor cars, textile goods.

The quota commodities for export to Italy will largely consist of – in thousand U.S. dollars – breeding and draught animals (1,000), beer (400), wines (200), malt (150), fresh and frozen fish (1,000), chemicals and iron and steel products, machinery for the food industry (300), reapers, binders, motor cultivators (500), farm tractors (700), equipment for thermoelectric power generation, miscellaneous machinery, tools, patent medicines.

The protocol annexed to the trade agreement fixes the quarterly amounts of the quotas given in the aforesaid lists, excluding seasonal products. The protocol also fixes the period for which licences are valid and the approximate value of imports of decontrolled goods in the two countries. In the latter respect, the importation into Germany of Italian decontrolled agricultural products may attain approximately 32,000,000 dollars. A supplementary protocol concerns the import of agricultural commodities from Italy and the setting up of a joint committee of experts for vegetables and fruit. The four million dollars worth of wines will be divided into 60 per cent. for industrial use and 40 per cent. for consumption. Imports of white wines are limited to 10 per cent. The Italian proposal to increase exports of seeds to Germany from 500,000 to one million dollars will be re-examined. Annexed to this protocol are the principal phytopathological measures in force in the two countries.

o

Western Germany signed a trade aggreement on 2 October 1950 with **Mexico** for a period of one year. This agreement provides for a reciprocal exchange of goods to the value of over 61 million dollars.

Mexico will mainly furnish oilseeds (20 million dollars), cotton (12 million), sisal, sugar, snakeskins, copper, refined lead in exchange for industrial and railway equipment, refined or semi-refined chemicals.

o

Eastern Germany and **Communist China** on 10 October 1950 in Pekin signed a trade agreement by which eastern Germany will supply machinery, electric equipment, precision and optical instruments, chemicals and metal products in exchange for raw materals, feedingstuffs, Chinese earths and ores.

HUNGARY

The supplementary agreement to the trade agreement of 19 October 1949 between **Hungary** and **eastern Germany** was signed on 1 August 1950. The new agreement provides for an increase of 70 per cent. in all exchange of goods in each direction.

Hungary will mainly supply wheat, flour, foodstuffs, footwear, special machines, ores, manganese, etc. in exchange for machinery, mechanical, optical goods, chemicals, etc.

o

A trade agreement was signed by **Hungary**, the **Netherlands** and **Indonesia** for a period of one year dating from 1 June 1950. During the first half up to 31 December 1950 Hungary sent to Indonesia miscellaneous goods to the value of 500,000 florins : 150,000 florins of malt, steel piping, office equipment and pharmaceutical products.

o

A trade agreement has been signed by **Hungary** and **Poland.** It provides for a considerable increase in the trade between the two countries.

Poland will mainly export coal, coke, timber, rolled iron products, machinery, etc. and will import pharmaceutical products, motor buses, electric equipment, etc.

IRELAND

A friendship, trade and navigation agreement between **Ireland** and the **United States** was ratified in Dublin on 14 September 1950. This treaty which entered into force on the date of ratification will be valid for a period of 10 years. This is the first treaty of this kind signed between the two countries. It covers a large number of varied questions and is an example of the type of treaty which the United Stated seeks to negotiate with several countries with a view to encouraging the investment of capital, the development of world trade, etc.

ITALY (*see also* DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY)

On 25 November 1950 **Italy** and **Rumania** signed a trade and payments agreement. A customs protocol will be added to this agreement which became operative on 20 December. The value of the goods exchanged is expected to amount to 14 milliard lire. Italy will import, among other commodities, 625 million lire worth of maize and 310 million lire wheat.

o

On 24 November 1950 the Joint **Italo-Swedish** Committee concluded its transactions on the trade relation between the two countries. Two new lists of commodities have been drawn up to replace the previous ones, and concern the products for which importation between the two countries has not yet been freed from control. The two countries, however, have undertaken to apply reciprocally all decontrol measures in accordance with the decisions of the OEEC.

Italian commodities exportable to Sweden include — in 1,000 Swedish crowns — fresh fruit (2,750), hemp (1,500), new potatoes (100), different products of the food industry not decontrolled and including cheese (500), tanned hides (400), cotton thread (1,100), hempen yarn (800), onions (1,000 tons), tobacco (500 tons).

Among the Swedish supplies — in 1,000 crowns — are fresh and frozen fish (2,500), lactose (500), products of the food industry not decontrolled (500), farm machines and spare parts (300), machines for the food industry (500), separators (350), other machines for the dairy industry (500), machinery for chocolate manufacture (300), wood pulp machines (500), machinery for the tobacco industry (600), tractors and spare parts (2,000).

o

On 21 October 1950 in Berne, **Italy** and **Switzerland** signed a trade agreement and a payments agreement operative on 1 November 1950. The trade agreement replaces the agreement of 15 October 1947 and the supplementary agreement of 5 November 1949. The payments agreement substitutes the reciprocal business system in force until then between these two countries on a clearing basis. The lira-Swiss franc exchange applicable to payments will be based on the U.S. dollar rate of exchange in Italy and the dollar exchange at par in Switzerland. The two agreements are also applicable to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Among the Italian commodities not yet freed from control for export to Switzerland are textile goods (27,000 Swiss francs), hulled rice or paddy (150,000 quintals), pearl rice (50,000 qls.), olive oil (8,000 qls.), cheeses (17,500 qls.), pigmeat (20,000 qls) straw and hay (400,000 qls.), red wine (300,000 hl.), living trees and plants (2,000 qls.), leather and footwear (5,500,000 Sw.fr.), wood and woodwork 2,500,000 Sw.fr.), machinery, motor cars, rubber goods, farm tractors (100,000 Sw.fr.).

Swiss commodities include beer (10,000 hl.), chocolate (2,000,000 Sw. fr.), apples and pears (1 millions 500,000 Sw.fr.), motor cultivators (2,000,000 Sw.fr.), mowers and motor threshers (4,000,000 Sw. fr.), milk pasteurizing and processing machines (1,500,000 Sw.fr.), milling machinery (3,000,000 Sw. fr.), refrigerator plants (1,000,000 Sw.fr.), clocks and watches, etc.

o

On 13 December 1950 a trade agreement between **Italy** and **Uruguay** was signed. It provides for imports into Italy to the value of 2,500,000 U. S. dollars. Imports will largely consist of frozen beef ($ 800,000), meat extract ($ 100,000), suet, animal fat ($ 200,000), horn, bones and other cold storage by-products ($ 200,000). Oilseeds ($ 500,000), linseed oil ($ 200,000), other vegetable oils ($ 200,000), tanned hides ($ 200,000). The export of Italian commodities for a similar amount includes products which are not of prime necessity, namely, those classed as second category. This agreement also provides for the least possible restrictions, on the part of Italy in regard to the importation of wool and raw hides in return for the Uruguayan Government freeing the import of Italian first category products which include sugar, flour, wood, living plants, agricultural machinery, etc.

NORWAY

Norway and Czechoslovakia on 5 November 1950 in Prague signed a new agreement replacing that of 10 March 1949. This agreement is valid for one year retroactive beginning 1 October 1950.

Norway will export whale blubber, frozen or chilled herrings, tinned fish, iron ore, pyrites, etc.

Czechoslovakia will furnish commodities for about 37,000,000 crowns, including sugar (20,000,000 crowns), fabrics, steel products.

SPAIN

On 9 August 1950 **Spain** signed a trade agreement with **Chile** to replace the agreement of 1947. The most important item is 200,000 tons of Chile nitrate which be exported each year to Spain.

o

On 31 October 1950 a trade agreement has been signed by **Spain** and **France**. It provides for an exchange of goods to the value of 24 milliard francs. Payments will be effected through clearing.

French exports to Spain — in million francs — include natural phosphates (1,300), sawn lumber, sawlogs (125), horses and mules (100), machine-tools and wood-working machines (600), equipment for the textile and leather industries (250), spraying machines, reaper and binder machines, wine-making equipment (50), farm tractors and mounted equipment (140), cod (125), pulses and flour (200), champagne and name-brand wines (70), crop, vegetable and flower seed (30), essential oils and aromatic products (80), coarse grains (20,000 tons), wheat (30,000 t.), seed potatoes (8,000 t.).

Spanish exports — in million francs — include fresh fish (coalfish — 100), dried fish (80), stallion asses (13), tomatoes (750), lemons (280), sweet almonds (500), pine nuts (150), dried apricots (75), saffron (75), Almeria grapes (80), hazelnuts (75), raisins (70), bitter almonds (40), vegetable seeds

(30), aniseed (75), fruit juice (20), sherry, malaga and other similar wines (70), cut flowers and nursery products (10), essential oils (80), vitaminized tunny oil (15), sheep and goat skins (150), fishing nets and cord (40), mechanical equipment for treating oranges (30), new potatoes (18,000 tons), oranges and tangerines (120,000 t.), cork stoppers (480 tons), cork skeets and disks (400 t.), cotton goods, pyrite, iron ore, etc.

o

A trade agreement valid for one year beginning 1 June 1950 was concluded in Madrid by **Spain** and the **Netherlands**.

Spain will export citrus fruit, textile goods and will receive horses, foodstuffs, chemicals, etc.

o

On 25 August 1950 at Asunción **Spain** signed a new trade agreement with **Paraguay**. It provides for exchange of goods to the value of 6 million dollars. This agreement is operative for one year beginning 10 September 1950.

Paraguay will supply cotton, leather, quebracho extract, leaf tobacco, suet, oilseeds, while Spain will mainly furnish machinery, bicycles, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, cork, wine, preserved foods, olive oil, woollen and cotton fabric, glassware, etc.

SWEDEN (*see also* ITALY)

On 28 October 1950 the governments of **Sweden** and the **Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union** approved the fourth supplementary protocol to the trade agreement of 2 February 1948.

Since 5 September 1950 the commodities of the Belgian monetary zone for import into Sweden benefit from the system of liberalization lists deposited by this country with the OEEC; in regard to goods still under control, and in order to avoid a break in trade, during a period of transition indispensable for the putting into effect of the supplementary decontrol measures, two lists of quota commodities, valid up to 28 February 1951, have been drawn up.

Among the Swedish exports to the B.L.E.U. — in thousand Swedish crowns — are fresh fish (150), agricultural machines and spare parts (1,000), machinery for the dairy industry (1,000), hides and leathers (150), wooden articles (400), electric machines, steel products, etc.

B.L.E.U. exports to Sweden include sugar (5,000 tons), walnuts, palm kernels (2,000 tons), oilcakes (1,000 t.), palm oil (1,000 t.), various vegetable oils and fats (500 tons), coffee (250 t.), Belgian Congo beans — in thousand Belgian francs — (4,000), fresh fruit (2,000), artificial guts (1,000), hides, leathers and leather goods (22,500), textile goods (76,200), machinery for the food, canning and chemical industries (30,000).

In addition, the Royal Swedish Government has requested guarantees in regard to the granting of export licences to be issued before 1 October 1951 for 400 tons of coffee, 5,000 tons bone phosphate, 2,000 tons Belgian Congo cotton, 1,400 tons of flax and tow, iron, steel, coal, coke, etc.

The Belgian Government has requested a similar guarantee for iron and other ore, chemical, mechanical pastes, etc.

o

On 25 October 1950 **Sweden** and **France** concluded a trade agreement operative from 1 November 1950 to 31 October 1951.

Among the commodities under quota for import, or liberalized for import but under quota for export, mention may be made of the following French commodities exportable to Sweden : wheat bran from North Africa (25,000 tons), North African barley (10,000 t.), palm kernels (4,000 t.), copra (1,000 t.), — 1,000 Swedish crowns — tinned sardines (1,000), canned meat and goose livers (400), olive oil (750), new potatoes (500), fresh fruits (4,000), colophony (300), biscuits (300), canned mushrooms (250), raphia (200), cheeses (200), powdered coffee extract (20). There are no restrictions on the importation of wines and spirituous liquors. Leathers and hides (6,500), hardwood sawlogs and sawn lumber (12,000 m^3), plywood (300,000 Swedish cr.), sawn lumber (30,000 standards), insulating board (2 million Swedish cr.), worsted, linen thread and hemp yarn, linene, metals, etc.

Swedish exports include — in thousand Swedish crowns — fish and preserved fish (1,000), food products including aromatic bonbons (500), salmon (300), biscuits (300), beer, cheese, lactose, butter (500 t.), milk powder and condensed milk (325 t.), dairy equipment (10,250,000 Swedish cr.), — in thousand Swedish crowns — lawn-mowers (100), threshers (400), other farm equipment (2,000), food industry machinery (1,750), farm tractors (5,000) spare parts for tractors and farm tools (1,000). For North Africa and French Overseas Territories Sweden will supply red fat herrings (120 tons), butter (400 t.), cheeses (800 t.), powdered and condensed milk (480 t.), sawn lumber, paper, — in thousand Swedish crowns — dairy equipment (1,000), farm machinery (400), machinery for the food industry (100), fish-gutting machines (100), farm tractors and spare parts (2,100), etc. In addition, to other overseas colonies Sweden will send powdered and condensed milk (300 tons), beer (200,000 Swedish crowns), sawn lumber (1,550 standards), matches (6,000 Swedish cr.), etc.

o

The trade agreement of 8 July 1935 between **Sweden** and the **United States** terminated on 3 June 1950, date when Sweden adhered to the General Agreement on Customs Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

SWITZERLAND (*see also* FINLAND, ITALY)

A trade agreement carrying the reciprocal and unconditional most favoured nation clause with respect to customs duties tariffs and formalities concerning imports and exports as well as transit duties, was signed on 2 September 1950 by **Switzerland** and **Mexico.** This agreement will be valid up to 1 September 1952. It is also applicable to the Principality of Liechtenstein. It covers a general range of goods and does not contain quota lists.

o

Switzerland and the **Netherlands** have signed a trade and payments agreement. Th trade agreement does not include the trade between Switzerland and Indonesia which will be covered in a separate agreement, while the payment agreement includes deals with Indonesia which will be effected in conformity with the terms of the Netherlands Swiss agreement of 24 October 1945.

The trade agreement will be valid for one year and provides for exports of chemicals by Switzerland to the value of 21 milliard florins against Netherlands exports for over 12 million florins, including superphosphate, printing ink, paints, etc.

o

On 20 July 1950 **Switzerland** and **Pakistan** signed a trade agreement in Berne for a period of one year dating from the ratification of the agreement. Swiss

exports are expected to amount to as much as 36.3 million Swiss francs, while Pakistan exports to Switzerland are calculated at 33.8 million Swiss francs.

Between 1 July and 31 December 1950 Pakistan liberalized half of the quotas for the importation of Swiss goods.

Swiss exports include — in Swiss francs — milk foods for children (400,000), cheese, condensed milk, chocolate, milling machinery, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, cotton and cotton and rayon thread (5 million), tools, clocks and watches, etc. Pakistan will send Switzerland cotton (30,000 bales = 16 million Swiss francs), rice (6 million Sw.fr.), jute (6,000 tons = 7,300,000 Sw.fr.).

Turkey

On 4 July 1950 a trade agreement was signed in Ankara by **Turkey** and **Israel.** Turkey will mainly supply forage, cattle, raw materials in exchange for textiles, sanitary utensils and machinery.

United Kingdom

A new trade agreement for one year terminating on 30 June 1951 was signed by the **United Kingdom** and **Brazil.**

The volume of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom is estimated at 51.4 million pounds sterling, while British exports will amount to 44.7 million pounds sterling.

Brazilian exports will largely consist of raw cotton, timber, flax, coffee (£ 4,000,000), cacao beans (£ 3,800,000), hides (£ 2,980,000), meat (£ 3,000,000) rice (£ 2,680,000), oranges and walnuts, vegetable waxes (£ 1,500,000).

Britain will supply coal, iron and steel products and manufactured goods to the value of 33.2 million pounds sterling and petroleum products for 11.5 million.

This agreement maintains the clause prohibiting re-exportation by the United Kingdom of coffee, cacao beans and raw cotton and prescribes an appreciable reduction in the quotas of imports to Brazil of British textile goods which include linen (£ 600,000) as compared with £ 1,900,000 in 1949 and £ 2 million 500,000 in 1948), and woollen fabric (£ 200,000 as against £ 1,400,000 in 1949).

U.S.S.R. (*see also* Finland)

The first supplementary protocol to the trade agreement of 18 February 1948 between the **U.S.S.R.** and the **B.L.E.U.** was signed in Brussels on 14 November 1950. Lists were drawn up for the period 1 May 1950 to 1 May 1951.

The B.L.E.U. will import from the U.S.S.R. wheat (50,000 tons), rye (50,000 t.), barley (25,000 t.), oats (25,000 t.), maize (150,000 t.), oilcakes (10,000 t.) caviar (2 tons), tinned salmon (7,500,000 Belgian francs), sawn deal (115,000 m³), pitprops (100,000 m³) plywood (7,500 m³), fir logs (20,000 m³), tobacco (250 tons), hog bristles (50 t.), etc.

B.L.E.U. exports to the U.S.S.R. include herrings (7,500,000 Belgian francs), iron and steel products, copper wire, tin, etc. Ship repairs are also executed.

On 4 November 1950 **U.S.S.R.** and **Iran** signed a trade agreement for the duration of one year beginning 19 November 1950. The U.S.S.R. will largely export sugar (75,000 tons), cotton goods (50,000,000 metres), iron, rails, chinaware, etc.

Iran will supply the U.S.S.R. with rice (35-60,000 tons), tobacco (10,000 tons), 300,000 sheep and goatskins and 30,000 calf slink skins.

Yugoslavia

The President of the **Yugoslav** Supreme Economic Council and the Federal Planning Commission have edicted a decree which prohibits all exportation of essential food products until 1 July 1951.

o

The first supplementary protocol to the trade agreement of 11 September 1948 between **Yugoslavia** and the **B.L.E.U.** was signed on 11 September 1950 in Brussels. This protocol substitutes the lists of commodities annexed to the agreement by new lists which will be valid for one year beginning 11 September 1950.

In these new lists, Yugoslav commodities — in 1,000 kg. — include dressed poultry (300), dried beans (1,000), vetch (1,500), pure honey (50), feathers (20), crayfish (15), figs, walnuts and fresh apricots (each 100), fruit pulp (400), prunes (500), maize (20,000), sorghum (800), sardines (400), fruit juice (100), wines (50,000 hl.), liqueurs and brandies (each 1,000), tobacco (1,000 and over), pigskin for morocco leather (2.5 million Belgian francs), pitprops (30,000 m³), sawn coniferous and soft wood (25,000 m³), veneers (100,000 m³), plywood (1,000 m³), wood for paper-making (20,000 m³), oak sleepers (400,000) hemp and tow, sorghum straw, sponges, barley, wood products, etc.

The B.L.E.U. will send Yugoslavia — in 1,000 Belgian francs — agricultural and food industry products (5,000), textile goods (80,000), leather goods (3,000), etc.

o

On 7 August 1950 **Yugoslavia** and **Egypt** signed a trade agreement in Belgrade operative for one year.

Yugoslavia will chiefly supply timber, sleepers, maize, tobacco, miscellaneous agricultural and industrial products, chemicals, cement, etc.

o

Yugoslavia and **Peru** on 26 July 1950 signed a trade agreement of one year's duration operative from date of signature. Trade exchange will be effected according to the regulations in force in the two countries and payments will be made in U.S. dollars.

Yugoslavia will mainly furnish hops, tobacco, vegetable oils, oak and spruce timber, agricultural tools, nails, paper, etc.

Peru will deliver cotton, alpaca cloth, cinchona bark, cocaine, rubber, petroleum and its derivates, etc.

FISHERIES

FAO Meeting on Herring Technology

From 29 August to 2 September 1949, a ' Herring Meeting ' was held in the Hague, Netherlands, under the auspices of FAO. That Meeting was concerned mainly with the economic problems of the herring industry with particular reference to the critical situation of the industry in many producing countries. One of its main conclusions was that FAO should bring together technologists to examine the possibilities of developing new or existing processes, which would lead to an increase in the marketing of herring. Such a meeting was accordingly arranged by FAO at Bergen, Norway, 25 to 29 September, 1950.

The introduction of the summary report prepared and approved at Bergen enumerate the representatives and observers from the following countries : Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and Western Germany. A representative of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea was also in attendance.

Mr Klauss Sunnanå, Director of Fisheries, Norway, was unanimously elected chairman of the Conference, and Dr G.A. Reay, Director of the Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, Scotland, Vice Chairman.

A very useful exchange of views and experiences was obtained, and attention was focused on certain matters which called for special study. Some of these are mentioned below : (1) the herring as raw material, (2) possibilities of finding new markets for herring products, (3) slated, spiced, and marinated herring, (4) smoking and drying, (5) canning, (6) chilling, freezing, and cold storage of herring,) (7) new products for human consumption, (8) reduction processes, (9) fish solubles, etc.

At the final session of the meeting, the following conclusions were introduced by Mr Aglen and adopted unanimously : The meeting considered the recommendations made by the FAO meeting on Herring Problems at the Hague in 1949 in regard to developing new and improved herring products, which might be introduced into the diet of Asian and African peoples. It was felt that definite possibilities of establishing further international cooperation between such research workers should be studied.

International Congress on the Role of Fish in Nutrition

This Congress took place in Paris from 26 to 28 October 195).

Professor Terroine, Director of the French National Centre for the Coordination of Studies and Research on Nutrition and Alimentation, presided at the Congress in the absence of Prof. Mayer who was at Washington for the FAO Conference. Prominent experts submitted papers and reports on the nutritive value of fish (vitamins, proteins, minerals, etc.), its utilization (salting, curing, canning, cold storage, fertilizer, meal, oil, etc.), its role in French economy and distribution (transport, propaganda, etc.). A compilation of these reports has been published under the auspices of the ' Institut Oceanographique de Paris '.

RURAL WELFARE

Inauguration of the 4-H Club Advisers Institute in Finland

4-H Club work in Finland has now taken a great step forward with the completion of its new institute for the training of advisers. The inauguration was held on 9 December 1950.

The institute is situated in Paimio, in the south-western part of the country, near Turku, the second largest town in Finland. The farm of the institute comprises 40 hectares of cultivated land, 33 hectares of forest and 2 hectares of garden including 1 hectare under of berry crops and orchard.

The main building comprising 15,000 m^3 has 4 floors with class-rooms, cellars, sick-rooms, students rooms, and accomodation for teachers and the janitor. There are separate class-rooms for all special subjects, for example, a room and a storage room for needlework, another for woodwork, a dye-works, a room for mangling and ironing, a bakery, a potato peeling room, etc.

Another building has been erected for the director and special buildings such as a sauna-bath and cattle shelters are part of the scheme.

The whole institute is quite modern with central heating and water pipes.

NEWS FROM AFRICA

Outline of the Belgian Congo 10-year agricultural program

The Belgian Congo is a new territory to which civilization only came half a century ago, but which is making great headway. It is a continual surprise to see the many industries, crops, laboratories where only 40 years ago cannibalism and slavery were rampant. But there is still an enormous amount of work to be done. The Royal Ministry for Belgian Colonies has made a start in drawing up the 10-years program for economic and social development, of which the agricultural section is briefly given in this outline. *

To have a clear idea of agricultural problems in the Belgian Congo it should be borne in mind that 85 per cent. of the population live in the bush and reap their living from the land. For their food supplies the people cannot look to imports but, on the contrary, must draw their basic needs from their own soil. On the other hand, agricultural produce, both in volume and value represents more than half the exports of the Belgian Congo.

A. — The role of public authorities

Man, it is said, turns the land into a desert. Experience shows that this is true. Where are the fertile and well irrigated plains of Mesopotamia which fed a dense population ? The monuments of this civilization are buried under sand. An ill-regulated farming system led to all the humus which formed the agricultural wealth of Sicily, so greatly vaunted by Cato the Elder, being sloughed off into the sea. This also happened in Spain. If steps are not taken before long the centre of the African continent will soon be menaced by the same sterilization : erosion has bared the peaks ; laterization has caused vast areas to be covered with ferruginous incrustations. It is not enough to preserve the natural wealth, what has been lost must also be regained. Some geologists declare that certain alluvial soils in the Congo Valley are just as fertile as the soil in the Nile Valley.

A program was drawn up after the Anti-erosion Mission had finished its investigations. The mountains and hills are being terraced concentrically to prevent the soil from washing away ; to begin with, 50,000 hectares of marshland will be drained. Tree belts along the slopes and around springs, anti-erosion hedges, fire belts to protect savanna in fallow, will be established systematically.

Public authorities will not stop at conserving and regaining arable land — they have to undertake the direct responsibility of developing native agriculture. The natives who live scattered in villages in the bush do not have sufficient resources to ensure their economic improvement. Their training is rudimentary ; they need agricultural advisers. They have practically no capital ; they keep to the ancient hoe and machete ; the question of manufacturing suitable tools for them should be studied and credit organized so that the native farmers either individually or in groups can buy them. The cultivation methods handed down by their ancestors are not conducive to producing good yields ; more modern methods are necessary.

As regards the European estates the influence of the public authorities consists in applying a wise policy of land concession. The authorities see that the rights of the natives are protected ; Europeans are not allowed to settle on land which the natives themselves are capable of developing. In the case of expropriation the holders of pre-existing rights must be given an equitable indemnity. The authorities also require that European operators utilize to the maximum the production means put at their disposal ; that they be sparing of manpower and pay a suitable rate of wages. In addition they watch that the land granted in concession is not subjected to pernicious speculation.

Lastly, another duty of the authorities is to promote scientific research which is the basis of agricultural prosperity. The problems in the Congo are different. The intensive cultivation methods applied in Europe have frequently proved to be disastrous in this country where the soil is calcined by the equatorial sun and leached by the torrential rains.

At first quite a wrong idea was held about the fertility of the African soil which seemed to produce a luxuriant vegetation spontaneously. Later, however, it was seen that the moderation of the natives who left the land fallow for long periods, was based on practical experience. The common plough which is the most elementary tool in other countries, in Africa proved to cause sterilization. After systematic studies new methods combining local traditions and up-to-dateness, were perfected. Thus Congo agriculture now follows the principles of rational extensive cultivation. To enrich this country still further a system of intensive cultivation would have to be devised which implies mechanization and the use of fertilizers. These are problems which the Belgian scientists are studying but which are far from nearing solution.

The term 'native peasantry' is suggestive. Even today the rural populations make shift with working

* Plan décennal pour le developpement économique et social du Congo belge. Tome I: page XXXII.

merely the surface of the ground to obtain a scanty nourishment. It is our duty to establish a race of peasants fond of the land and capable of getting an adequate return from it.

Formerly an attempt was made to group the population near the roads. This policy facilitated their administration but proved unsatisfactory from the agricultural standpoint. The natives should be encouraged to return to the land, fertile land, which will first have to be located by scientific prospecting.

On these more fertile soils, the people will have to be taught rational cultivation methods which will permit reducing the fallow periods and settle the natives on the land they cultivate. This is an condition indispensable for civilization. When a village is well established in a favourable location, attention can be given to building permanent homes, a school and a dispensary, water canals, a mill, a pedigree seed station, a fish-preserve, in short, all the equipment required by a progressive community.

These methods, now being perfected by INEAC (Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo belge) should be popularized ; but this will only be possible if the people have the assistance of European specialists and native advisers.

Rational methods imply the possession of adequate tools. Tools suitable for working conditions in Africa should be devised, manufactured on a standard basis and widely distributed.

Together with technical development, provisions must be made for social development : the community must adjust itself to new methods ; confirmation of property rights will lead to attachment to the land ; to get better prices for their produce the natives will form cooperatives.

The agricultural program of the 10-Year Plan covers a very wide range. As regards perennial crops, the 73,000 hectares of plantations already established will be rationally managed and supplemented by a further 90,000 hectares. These plantations will furnish a stable economic position for 75,000 families, while immediately after land has been parcelled out, another 380,000 families will be able to secure wellbeing and independence from annual crops. These figures do not include the peasants who will be settled outside the experiment zones.

B. — Agricultural activities

The different aspects of Congo agriculture in general will now be examined.

Crops

It is anticipated that the native peasants will increase the production of food as well as perennial crops. As a result the peasant will improve first his own food and that of the industrial worker ; he will also make money by contributing towards the export trade. On the other hand, with the scientific aid of the INEAC, the large European estates will develop their productive capacity.

The real problem is how to enable the Congo producers to compete with other producers. They will first have to find an outlet for their produce on the home market. Later, control and regulation of quality and particularly of industrial processing will facilitate exportation.

Stockbreeding, fishery and pisciculture

The natives are asked to make an extra effort to ensure their wellbeing, but first of all they will have to be better fed. Cassava fills up the stomach but does not make muscle. The daily ration is lacking in animal proteins. Thus the development and improvement of stockbreeding are among the primary objectives of the program. The Colonial Council recently approved the principle and methods of this policy. Extensive areas, practically uninhabited, will be given out on lease for very long periods permitting the amortization of the capital outlay required for this technically difficult farming. Precautions will be taken to prevent land speculation or abandoning of the land. The authorities will take particular care that the grantees continually improve the grazing-ground granted to them and constantly increase their stock.

Besides the large European stock-farms, native stock-keeping will also have to be improved. In the latter case, many difficulties are anticipated. The native is not accustomed to looking after animals. To oblige man to feed animals is, to his mind all wrong ; the animals exist to feed man. For instance, the roads of Mayumbe are frequently congested by the native herds in search of nourishment. Fortunately, persevering efforts to teach the natives the right way to care for their stock have already produced good results.

The stockbreeding program cannot be achieved in the near future ; it presupposes a well equipped veterinary service, schools for veterinary assistants and laboratories. Meat will be scarce for a long time yet. Fish production will also have to be increased to the maximum — the innumerable watercourses which cross the Belgian Congo will be stocked systematically ; more fish-preserves will be established. Thanks to scientific research selected species multiply and gain in size at an astonishing rate.

Maritime fishery also is of the highest economic importance. For a year now a trawler, with several scientists on board, has been cruising off the Congo coasts ; the preliminary results recently reported to Brussels are encouraging.

Forestry

Timber could be one of the chief Congo commodities. Fliers well know this equatorial forest which stretches out as far as the eye can see, and are great-

ly surprised when they learn that this natural wealth is not inexhaustible. In reality this leafy canopy does not mean that all the trees are exploitable ; only a few of the species can be utilized. When trees are felled for timber, other species, more vigorous but of no commercial value, smother the young shoots. It is high time that a rational program of forest management and restocking be put into effect throughout the Congo forest domaine. It is estimated that at the end of 10 years output ought to be tripled and attain a million cubic metres annually.

On reaching this increased level provision will have to be made for its effective utilization. Well equipped sawmills, for instance, will be needed to peel the valuable woods so that they do not have to be exported in logs at a heavy expense and low selling price. The cellulose could also be utilized industrially for the manufacture of paper pulp, etc. In Belgium, the laboratories at Gembloux, Louvain and Tervueren will study the species at present ignored and which commercial efforts could bring to the notice and appreciation of buyers. With the assistance of the Special Committee of Katanga, an association has recently been set up to study the utilization of the vast stands of papyrus in Haut Lualaba.

The forest, however, is not only an asset, it is also a protection. The Congo may be likened to a sort of sponge in the centre of Africa. Uncontrolled deforestation would risk upsetting the climate and water regime. The fertility of the soil would be menaced. Consequently, the importance of the protective measures advocated in the 10-year program can easily be seen.

Conclusions

To sum up, the application of the agricultural program will necessitate an expenditure of approximately 1,300 million Belgian francs. It is money well invested, which will increase the Congo revenue while husbanding the capital. Above all it will assist the natives, both as producers and as consumers of foodstuffs.

The first organized measures have already been taken. It may be recalled that the experiments started in the north of the Congo have been extended to Kasai ; the Decree relative to cooperatives, approved by the Colonial Council, will provide a legal base for the new economic enterprises of the villages. In addition, the policy of the Government in regard to stockbreeding has been clearly defined and approved. A scientific mission and an expedition are already working on pisciculture and maritime fishery. The Forestry Decree has come into force.

Rice cultivation in Morocco

Important experiments are being carried out on rice-growing in Marocco * by the Agricultural Research Centre of Rabat.

Acclimatization trials in Marocco were undertaken for the first time in 1930 in the Spanish Zone (Basse Vallée du Loukkos). Since then every year some 300 to 500 hectarés in this zone are converted into rice-fields and the yield varies from 30 to 50 quintals per hectare.

In the French Zone the first experiments on rice-growing date from 1934 to 1936. These experiments were effected at the Sidi Slimane Experiment Station but were subsequently abandoned for fear of introducing malaria into the district, and also because the production costs were excessive compared with the selling price of rice.

Since 1948, however, the continual increase in population in Morocco and the discovery of DDT, an effective product for malaria control, led to experiments being resumed.

One rice-field was established in Rabat on light soil and another at Sidi Slimane on heavy soil, and in 1949 a third on privately owned land in western Rharb.

Experiments are being continued with a view to determining the best varieties from the standpoint of qualitative and quantitative yield, the varieties most resistant to disease and those giving the least difficulty in milling. In addition to these varietal experiments, work is being done on cultivation methods, soil preparation, fertilizer trials, sowing date and density.

Experimntes at Sidi Slimane have proved the marked efficacy of organic manure in the form of farm manure but as it is scarce in Morocco, a system has been divised to obtain in 4 to 6 months an artificial manure comparable with the natural product. Trials are also being made with green manures and mineral fertilizers.

In 1949 only about 50 hectares were grown to rice in French Morocco. In 1950 this area had increased to 600 ha. and it is expected that 1,600 ha. will be cultivated in 1951. Yields vary appreciably ; in 1949 in the Rharb, on some 40 hectares, the yield averaged 40 quintals per hectare with a maximum of 60 qls. At Sidi Slimane, on approximately 15 ha., the average yield amounted to 60 qls. per ha., with a maximum of 60 qls.

---

* Data drawn from the ' Revue agricole de l'Afrique du Nord ', 48ème année, N° 1632, November 1950, pp. 831-833.

FAO ACTIVITIES

Significant FAO Meetings in Washington

A special Session of the FAO Conference was held in Washington from 3 to 11 November 1950. Immediately before and afterwards, the FAO Council (World Food Council) held its 10th and 11th Sessions. The following is a summary of these important meetings.

The Conference elected André Mayer, of France, as its Chairman, with Kalle Teodor Jutila (Finland), Walder de Lima Sarmanho (Brazil), and B.K. Nehru, (India), as First, Second and Third Vice-Chairmen respectively. The business of the Conference was carried on in the following Committees : Committee on Work, Programme and Budget, under the chairmanships of Louis Maire (Switzerland), where all delegations were represented ; Committee on Constitution, with Enrique Perez-Cisneros (Cuba) as Chairman ; Administrative Committee, with Faiz El-Khouri in the Chair.

The Conference was attended by delegations from all member-countries of FAO except Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Hungary, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Poland. Five new countries were elected to FAO membership : the State of Cambodia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Spain, and the State of Viet-Nam ; so bringing the FAO membership to a new high of 66 countries.

Accepting for Western Germany, Hans E. Riesser, Deputy German Consul General in New York, said 'I am sure Germany will cooperate with your great organization as full-heartedly and with as much enthusiasm as it used to do in old times, fully aware that only our common work, pursued with a spirit of good will and real international cooperation, will serve the purposes for which the United Nations Organization, and with it the FAO, were founded'.

Miguel de Echegeray, Agricultural Attaché at the Spanish Embassy, accepting for his country, pointed out that Spain was a member of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome for 26 years, until its incorporation into FAO. 'Today', he said, 'as a result of your vote, Spain resumes in the FAO its interrupted work in the Institute and will contribute in its maximum capacity to the aims of this Organization'.

FAO Council Members and Officers.

The Conference re-elected Viscount Bruce of Melbourne as Independent Chairman of the Council, but, at his urgent request, agreed to seek actively for a candidate to replace him as early in 1951 as possible. At the post-Conference Council Session, Sir Ralph Enfield (United Kingdom) and U Myat Tun (Burma), were elected First and Second Vice-Chairmen.

Because of the decision of the 1949 Conference that the full FAO Conference shall meet biennially rather than annually as heretofore, and since the 1950 Conference was a special one, it was decided to continue the existing Council membership intact until the 1951 Conference when regular elections can be held. Thus the Council continues to be composed of the representatives of the governments of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Nominations for Director-General and Council Chairman.

In re-electing Director-General Norris E. Dodd, and Council Chairman Viscount Bruce, the Conference instructed the Council to initiate inquiries looking toward nominations for these offices. It was agreed that the nominations would be considered at the 1951 Conference in the case of the Director-General, and earlier, if practicable, in the case of the Council Chairman, At its post-Conference Session, the Council named representatives of Chile, France, India, and the United States to a Committee on Nominations, with the Chairman of the Council to serve as its Chairman.

Conference and Council actions.

The Conference decided to continue the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, and to broaden its terms of reference. The Director-General was asked to pass on to the Committee for analysis the recommendation of the International Cooperative Alliance for establishing a World Surplus Commodity Cooperative. The FAO Council decided that the Committee should move to Rome at the time of the Headquarters Transfer.

The Conference and Council heard and discussed a report by the Director-General on developments in FAO's participation in the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. It was noted that progress now being made is limited by two factors : 1, that usable contributions to the Technical Assistance Fund have not yet been made by many countries ; and 2, that many of the recipient countries are not yet fully informed of the conditions under which technical assistance may be granted. Dr F.T. Wahlen, Head of FAO's Technical Assistance Programme reported in the latter connection that a booklet is now being prepared at UN for publication in many languages, which will explain briefly all main points connected with the programme.

Requests for Technical Assistance under the Programme have been received by FAO from more than

34 countries. Ten technical assistance agreements have already been signed, with Saudi Arabia, Burma, Guatemala, Uruguay, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Ecuador, India, Pakistan and Costa Rica.

The Conference, after endorsing arrangements made by the Director-General, expressed the hope that all member countries, whether contributor or recipient, will collaborate to the maximum extent in the early payment of promised contributions, in making available suitable technicians, equipment and training facilities and in undertaking the local responsibilities necessary to ensure that the provision of assistance by FAO is fully effective and of continuing benefit.

A resolution of the Conference takes note of discussions going forward in the UN General Assembly on the importance of improvement in the agrarian structure of some of the under-developed countries, offering the fullest possible cooperation to the UN Secretariat in preparing an analysis of the situation for submission to ECOSOC. The resolution also requests the Director-General to keep the FAO Council informed of developments and to place the subject on the agenda of the next FAO Conference.

The Conference authorized the Director-General to cooperate fully with whatever administration for Korean relief and rehabilitation may be established by the UN General Assembly.

Final action on adoption of the proposed International Plant Protection Convention was deferred by the Conference until the 1951 Session. Meanwhile member governments are asked to submit proposed amendments to the Director-General and to give attention to establishing national and regional organizations for the protection of plants from insects and diseases.

The Director-General was authorized to carry out a programme of work in 1951, based on a total expenditure of 4 1/2 million dollars. If collections from member governments exceed this amount, the Director-General is further authorized to add additional items to his work programme up to a total cost of 5 million dollars.

Arrangements for the removal of FAO Headquarters to Rome were noted and approved by the Conference. Arrangements have virtually been completed for a loan of 800,000 dollars from UN to cover a substantial part of the costs. Following the removal of Headquarters from Washington, the establishment of a Regional Office for North America was approved by the Conference. In the same connection, the Conference agreed to discontinuance of the European Regional Office in Rome, service to European member nations being provided through Headquarters. The Conference also decided to leave to the discretion of the Director-General the location of sub-regional offices in Latin America.

Changes in the constitution and rules of procedure made necessary by the 1949 decision that the FAO Conference shall meet every two years were effected. In the process of this revision, a number of additional clarifying and simplifying changes were approved. On the recommendation of the Conference, the Council appointed a Working Party to review the long-term policies and objectives of FAO and to advise the Director-General in drawing up the programmes of work for 1952 and '53.

The Council also conducted the annual review of the state of food and agriculture in line with the expectation that, under the system of biennial conference sessions, the Council will undertake this review in those years when the Conference is not meeting. Three events of great importance effecting world food and agriculture in 1949/50 were noted : 1, the alteration in the exchange values of a number of currencies, which had an almost immediate effect on the volume and direction of world trade ; 2, the initiation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance ; 3, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

The Council had before it a note by the Director-General suggesting for consideration the setting-up of a system of emergency reserves of scarce agricultural commodities and for stand-by international allocation authority, ready to go into operation if serious shortages should develop. The Council decided that action could not be recommended to governments at this time. It was pointed out that the Committee on Commodity Problems will afford a suitable forum for discussion of such problems ; furthermore it is the duty of FAO to maintain under current review the position of food and agricultural products generally, thus bringing to the notice of member governments and of UN any serious development. At its post-Conference session, the Council also passed a resolution recording FAO's great interest in the studies on full employment undertaken by ECOSOC and offering FAO's full cooperation in collecting and analysing information relating to food and agriculture for the studies. Another resolution draws the attention of ECOSOC to the far-reaching influence of levels of industrial employment upon the demand for agricultural products, and therefore upon levels of nutrition and standards of living of rural populations, rural health and rural education ; the relation between employment and land tenure and tenure and farm mechanization ; the problem of partial and temporary employment in rural areas ; the problem of excess rural labour in certain countries and insufficient labour in others ; the problems created by divergent levels of agricultural skill and the constantly changing equilibrium in employment in the various economic fields, both rural and urban and the importance of labour mobility.

It was decided that the next Council meeting will be held in Rome, beginning 11 June 1951. The 1951 Session of the Conference will convene also in Rome, beginning 5 November.

FAO Headquarters Agreement with the Italian Government

The agreement authorized by the Fifth Session of the FAO Conference in 1949, under which the Food and Agriculture Organization will move its headquarters to Rome early in 1951, was signed 31 October 1950 in Washington by Director-General Norris E. Dodd for FAO and by Ambassador Gino Buti for the Italian Government and ratified by the FAO Council at its tenth session. About one-third of the present headquarters staff of more than 500 will move to Rome, the first contingent sailing from New York on 17 February. The fourth and last group will sail 4 April.

The terms of the agreement are summarized below:

The Headquarters Seat. FAO will pay US $1 per year for use of the headquarters seat in Rome but will acquire no ownership in it. The Italian Government will be responsible for 'major repairs of a non-recurring nature,' FAO for 'minor repairs of a recurring nature.' The Government will grant to FAO the right to establish for official use the appropriate radio and telecommunication facilities. The headquarters will remain in the headquarters seat unless moved by FAO; any temporary transfer will not be considered a removal of the permanent headquarters unless so decided by FAO.

Extraterritoriality. The Government recognizes the extraterritoriality of the Headquarters seat and FAO promises to prevent its being used as a refuge by persons seeking to avoid arrest.

Protection. The Government will 'exercise due diligence to ensure that the tranquillity of the headquarters seat is not disturbed'.

Public Services, including electricity, water, gas, sewerage, post, telephone, telegraph, drainage, collection of refuse, and fire protection, will be furnished by the Government at the lowest rates accorded to Italian governmental agencies.

Communications. FAO is to receive favored priorities and rates on telephone, mail, cable, telegram, radiogram, telephoto and other communications, and on the use of railway facilities. FAO communications, including publications, motion picture film, and sound recordings, are to be exempt from censorship.

Juridical Personality and Freedom of Assembly. FAO is recognized by the Government as a body capable of making contracts, of acquiring and disposing of property, and of instituting legal proceedings. It has the right to assemble meetings with 'full freedom of discussion and decision.'

Property and Taxation. FAO property is immune from legal process, from search, requisition, confiscation, or expropriation, its archives are inviolable, and its property is exempt from either direct or indirect taxation, including customs levies.

Financial Facilities. FAO may deal in negotiable currencies and transfer them in and out of Italy, and the Government is to assist FAO in getting the most favorable exchange rates.

Transit. The Government ensures freedom of transit to officers, personnel, and national representatives of FAO, officers of UN and other specialized agencies, to representatives of the press, radio, and films accredited by FAO, and to other persons having business with FAO. Safeguards are to be established to ensure that these privileges are not used to the detriment of the Italian Government.

Resident Representatives of FAO. Immunities and

SIGNING THE FAO HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON 31 OCTOBER 1950

Seated (from left to right): H. E. Gino Buti, Ambassador of Italy, signing the Agreement on behalf of the Italian Government, Mr Norris E. Dodd, Director-General of FAO, signing on behalf of the Organization. Standing *(from left to right)*: Dr G. Zafarana of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr Paolo Rogers of the Italian Technical Delegation; Count Vittorio de Asarta of the Italian National FAO Committee; Dr A. Mastromarino, General Inspector in the Office of the High Commissioner of Food; Professor Ugo Papi, Secretary-General of the Italian National FAO Committee; Sir Herbert Broadley, Deputy Director-General of FAO; Mr A. H. Boerma, Regional Representative of FAO in Europe; Mr J. W. Cutler, Legal Adviser of FAO.

privileges are to be accorded by the Government to resident representatives of FAO member nations, whether or not their governments are recognized by the Italian Government.

Chairman of the Council and Representatives at Meetings are granted immunity from arrest, seizure of baggage, and legal process 'with respect to words written or spoken, and all acts performed by them in the performance of their official functions.' Other immunities are guaranteed 'to safeguard the independent exercise of their functions in connection with FAO.' Such immunities may be waived if they would impede the course of justice.

Officers of FAO and experts serving FAO are granted privileges and immunities similar to those mentioned above, including exemption from taxation on income from FAO, exemption from immigration restrictions and alien registration, the right to import necessities, and the right of repatriation. The higher officers of FAO are accorded diplomatic immunities equal in the case of the Director-General to that of an ambassador and of other high officials to that of members of the diplomatic corps. Immunities will be waived by FAO in cases where they would impede the course of justice.

UN Laissez-passers are recognized by the Italian Government as the equivalent of passports.

General Provisions. The Director-General will take precaution to see that the various privileges are not abused. The Government is to confer with him if it feels there has been abuse. The Government may, after consultation with the Director-General, take all measures necessary to the national safety. Italian citizens working for FAO are also accorded certain privileges and immunities.

Supplemental Agreements and Settlement of Disputes. FAO and the Government may enter into supplemental agreements. In case of a dispute not settled by negotiation, arbitration will be between the Director-General, the Italian Foreign Minister, and a third person agreeable to both. Should they be unable to agree upon a third arbitrator, he will be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice.

Operation of the Agreement. Modification of the agreement is to be by mutual consent, entered into at the request of either party. It will cease to be effective by mutual consent of FAO and the Italian Government or in the event that FAO Headquarters is moved to another country.

An annex to the agreement defines the area covered by the new FAO Headquarters, in part of the area originally intended for the Ministry of Italian Africa, on Viale Aventino.

After ratification by the FAO Council the agreement had to be ratified by the Italian Parliament. It then came into force after an exchange of notes by the Director-General and the Italian representative'.

Mr A.H. Boerma, Regional Representative of FAO in Europe, after visiting Luxembourg in early October 1950, to discuss FAO problems with government authorities there, went to Washington to take part in the Special Session of the FAO Conference and the 10th and 11th Sessions of the FAO Council. In January 1951, Mr Boerma is scheduled to visit Israel and Spain in order to establish personal contact with government authorities in these countries.

* * *

Dr F.T. Wahlen has been appointed Chief of FAO's Expanded Technical Assistance Program and activities. It will be his responsibility to ensure that the relevant recommendations of the FAO Conference and Council regarding the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance are implemented; to supervise and coordinate the specific technical activities undertaken by FAO under that program; and advise the Director-General on policy issues arising out of the implementation of the program.

Dr Wahlen will continue, at the same time, as Director of the FAO Agriculture Division.

* * *

The Fourth Session of the International Wheat Council held in Geneva from 24-26 October was attended on behalf of FAO by its staff members, Mr P. Sinard and Mr J. McAnsh, both at present working with the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

* * *

Mr M. Girard, FAO Fisheries Representative in Europe, represented FAO at the International Study Congress on the Rôle of Fish in Nutrition, which was held in Paris from 26-28 October. He also worked with OEEC in Paris on the Fish Marketing Survey.

* * *

Mr R.G. Fontaine, of the FAO European Forestry Office in Geneva, attended on behalf of the Organization the Second Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature, held in Brussels from 18-23 October 1950.

* * *

Mr F. Rosenfeld, FAO Statistician working in Geneva, has completed his assignment in Belgrade, where he has been providing assistance to the Central Statistics Office of Yugolavia; before returning to Geneva he paid a brief visit to Greece in November 1950.

* * *

The OEEC Working Party on the Control of Animal Diseases was convened in Paris on 7 November to discuss replies received to a Questionnaire which had been circulated; the project envisaged is an OEEC undertaking in which FAO and OIE are collaborating. FAO was represented at the Working Party by Prof. T. Dalling and Dr I. Moskovits.

* * *

Dr J.M. Latsky, FAO Nutrition Representative in Europe, attended the OEEC Working Party on Food and Nutrition in Paris on 20 November.

* * *

Mr Wilhelm Weber of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn, Western Germany, is scheduled to visit the FAO European Regional Office in Rome in early January, for discussion on the future working relations between FAO and his country, and to collect basic documentation on FAO.

* * *

Dr O.T.Wheatley, FAO Technical Assistance Officer, on temporary assignment to Libya, is scheduled to spend from 8-15 January at the FAO European Regional Office in Rome, in order to collect in Italy the documentation necessary to facilitate the carrying out of his Libyan assignment.

A three-month **Statistical Training Center** aimed at improving agricultural statistics and developing more precise crop and livestock estimates in Latin American countries was started in San José, Costa Rica on 8 January 1951.

A Technical Assistance Agreement relating to the Center has been concluded by FAO and the Government of Costa Rica in December 1950.

Similar Statistical Centers have been set up by FAO during the past two years in cooperation with member goverments in the Near East, the Far East and Europe.

* * *

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and FAO sent an **agricultural survey mission**, jointly sponsored by the Bank and FAO, to **Uruguay** in October 1950. Organized at the request of the Uruguayan Government, the mission will make a survey of Uruguay's agricultural economy in a number of special fields such as production, marketing, prices, pasture, forage, dairying, soils, etc. The report of the Mission, with its recommendations, will suggest the means for fundamental development of the agricultural economy of that country.

* * *

Dr G.L. Kesteven and Dr S.W. Ling, FAO experts visited East Pakistan in November 1950 in order to make a survey of the **fisheries industry** in that area.

From East Pakistan, Dr Kesteven went to New Delhi to discuss arrangements for the third annual session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council which is scheduled to open in Madras next February 1.

A technical meeting on **rural cooperatives** and their development in the Caribbean region is to be held jointly by FAO and the Caribbean Commission at Port of Spain, Trinidad, 22-27 January 1951.

* * *

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture Carlos. A. Emery made an announcement in Montevideo that **Argentina** has decided to seek **membership in FAO**. Sir Herbert Broadley, Acting Director General of FAO made a statement on 13 December 1950 welcoming this news 'concerning a country of great importance in regional and world agriculture'.

The application of Argentina — one remaining Latin America country which is not a member of FAO — when received will be put before the next FAO Conference.

WHO/FAO Expert Panel on Brucellosis

The first international Expert Panel on Brucellosis was held in Washington, 11-13 November 1950, arranged jointly by FAO and the World Health Organization. Composed of 26 members and six observers representing eleven countries, this Panel was the first of its kind to bring together outstanding specialists of both the medical and veterinary professions from many parts of the world engaged in the fight against brucellosis, one of the most difficult disease problems.

Detailed recommendations were drawn up on the diagnosis and control of this disease in man and animals, and its treatment in human beings. The report contains recommendations which will serve as a guide to the WHO and FAO in their fight against brucellosis in countries throughout the world where this disease is a serious problem. The report is also designed to serve as a basic reference for government agencies, research institutions and educational centers everywhere.

In the treatment of brucellosis in humans, the report brings out recent advances in the development of antibiotics, such as the newly developed aureomycin and terramycin, have given increased hope in individuals suffering from the disease, which in human beings is commonly called undulant fever.

Although economic losses due to brucellosis only in the Unided States are now estimated at over $ 100,000,000 annually, it was pointed out that the reduction of incidence of bovine brucellosis by one half in the U.S. has resulted in a 50 million dollar annual saving in animal production. In Norway, where brucellosis of cattle has been eradicated, it was reported, the cost of the program of eradication was less than the estimated annual loss by the disease.

One great accomplishment of this meeting has been a decided step forward in agreement for the unification and standardization of laboratory and

diagnostic measures used throughout the world. The divergent interpretations concerning the technical aspects of this disease have, until now, been one of the great stumbling blocks to progress in its control.

Other important decisions of the Panel were to promote coordination of research activities throughout the world, the utilization of the fourteen WHO/FAO brucellosis centers that have been set up or are in process of organization in North and South America, Europe, Asia, the Middle East and South Africa. The Panel also recommended an expansion of the present activities of the centers, particularly in the fields of research, training, and as regional centers in the unification of field and laboratory procedures.

'The Panel', states the report, 'would like to stress the important service rendered by WHO and FAO, in cooperation with the International Office of Epizootics, on brucellosis research, the distribution of stock cultures and standard sera, and in the provision of technical advice to requesting countries'. The Panel recommended, further, 'the increased use of these agencies for the regular reporting of incidence of brucellosis in man and animals, and in the provision of technical assistance where needed'.

Considerable emphasis was placed on the importance of accurate reporting of animal and human brucellosis, as a basis for its control, for which properly trained personnel is necessary. 'Education of the public and medical and veterinary professions and legislation are necessary to inaugurate such a system', the report goes on to say. 'Legislation to make brucellosis a reportable disease in animals and man is therefore recommended for enactment by all governments', which should exchange information with WHO, FAO and the OIE (International Office of Epizootics), and distribute it to the interested agencies within their countries'.

Members and observers on the Panel represented the following eleven countries: Argentine Republic, Brazil, Denmark, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

International training

More than 1,000 fellowships, scholarships, and other opportunities for international training are currently offered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The number of training opportunities is steadily growing as the organizations expand their programs of technical assistance designed to help all countries gain access to the most advanced knowledge available anywhere in the world.

Of the total, more than 600 for fellowships and scholarships permitting individual study abroad in technical fields including economic development, public administration, social welfare, labor problems, education, science, public health, and child care.

In addition, almost 400 opportunities are available for training at the headquarters of the United Nations and a number of specialized agencies and for group training courses in such subjects as child health, nutrition, and economic development.

Besides offering fellowships, FAO is including study opportunities in projects being negotiated with member governments under the expanded program of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Each will be designated for a specific purpose, and no general competition is contemplated.

FAO has cooperated in two *training programs* this year.

A nutrition training course was held in Cairo for three months beginning 1 October 1950 by FAO and the World Health Organization with the cooperation of the Egyptian Government. The course gave post-graduate workers in nutrition, social welfare and health the up-to-date information needed in the Near and Middle East.

A training institute on economic development projects was held from 1 October through 22 December at Karachi by FAO, the Government of Pakistan, the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Each country of the Far East was invited to send up to eight agricultural engineers, economists, statisticians, teachers and administrators.

In general, the fellowships and scholarships provide awards enabling specialists in technical fields to spend several months in countries offering advanced methods applicable in the fellow's home country. Nominations are normally made by member governments rather than directly by individuals. Candidates are required to have considerable experience in the field of study, to be qualified for positions in the Technical Assistance Program in their own country, and to be proficient enough in the language of the country of study to follow the course in the proposed fellowship. While studying they are asked to submit periodic reports of their work.

These awards, for example, might permit an educator from a war-devastated country in Europe to study newest teaching methods in another country noted for its secondary school system; a doctor from Southeast Asia to study malaria control in a country that had already solved its malaria problem; a child health specialist from Latin America to obtain advanced training; an economist from an underdeveloped country to visit a more highly industrialized area; or a chief of a rehabilitation department wishing to see modern methods of organized services for the disabled.

In contrast, training opportunities offered at the headquarters of the United Nations, ILO, ICAO, the International Bank, and the Monetary Fund

provide in general for study of the work of the organizations themselves or of specific activities carried on by the agencies.

Candidates for these courses are normally nominated by governments, but a few of the programs provide for direct application by individuals or for open competitions. Some of the opportunities are for advanced specialists already holding government positions ; other are for capable young persons beginning their careers.

FAO Publications

Teaching better nutrition. — A Study of Approaches and Techniques ; FAO Nutrition Study N° 6, prepared by Jean Ritchie ; fully illustrated, including examples of questionnaires, training curriculae (summarized) and various types of teaching aids.

This study was prepared in response to a wide variety of requests for information on nutrition education from workers in many countries. The first part emphasizes the cultural and nutritional aspects of food habits, and outlines the methods of surveying existing conditions as a basis for a program in nutrition education. The variety of approaches to education suitable for communities at differing social and economic levels of development is discussed in Part II.

An educational program to improve nutrition is concerned with the production, consumption, purchase, preservation and preparation of food. In scope it may embrace phases of physiology, medicine, agriculture, home economics, psychology, sociology, and cultural anthropology, and assistance from workers in these and other fields is desirable. The medical profession, agriculture and home improvement services, schools, private enterprises, and social organizations like 4-H Clubs, the Red Cross, can all play a part ; what part will depend on the circumstances. Outlines for national programs for developed and underdeveloped countries are suggested.

The section on the training of nutrition workers is divided into three parts : the first part outlines the type of professional training required for nutrition specialists who will pilot the national schems ; the next part discusses the importance of introducing nutrition into the curriculae of other professions ; and in the third part the question of training local leaders is taken up.

The use of home visits, advisory centers, clinics, demonstrations, lectures, courses in nutrition, discussion meetings and group decisions, of films, filmstrips, still pictures and lantern slides, posters, charts, exhibitions, plays and puppet shows, education through group feeding, instruction in gardening, and keeping small livestock, education through newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, bulletins, circular letters, radio, and teaching through literacy compaigns, is discussed in a section dealing with teaching methods. Ways of integrating these various methods in school and community programs are then discussed.

Parts V and VI deal with teaching materials and the evaluation of methods and materials, while Part VII offers a series of examples of varying types of programs in different parts of the world. In these sections, examples of devices such as scripts for film strips, radio broadcast, posters, charts, are given ; and throughout the whole study examples are quoted from schemes in operation in Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Java, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The appendices of the study give examples of a questionnaire for investigating food habits (USA) ; a discussion of the training and qualifications of specialists in dietetics and nutrition ; and methods of introducing nutrition education into the curriculae of medical students.

The report which FAO publishes under the title of **World Outlook and State of Food and Agriculture, 1950** brings together information on the general economic outlook, the outlook for individual farm, forestry and fisheries commodities, the changing patterns of world trade, the changes in international investment, and the general state of food and agriculture. The main body of the work falls into three sections and is preceded by an explanatory foreword by the Director General of FAO. The tables in the appendix summarize a few of the key facts with regard to the world's food supply, production and trade in agriculture. The report takes account of major changes up to early September consequent on the Korea crisis.

This volume is published in English (81 pages) and in French (95 pages). Price : 1 U.S. dollar.

Some Aspects of Food Refrigeration and Freezing. This study, 12th in the series of FAO Agricultural Studies, was edited by Mr Donald K. Tressler, Consultant on Food Refrigeration and Freezing to the FAO Agriculture Division. Ample use was made of the technical papers submitted by experts to the international meeting on food conservation organized by FAO in October 1948. Other experts also contributed and information is given on the latest developments in food refrigeration and freezing. The main chapters of this study are : Principles of refrigeration ; ice — production and use ; household refrigerators, home freezers and locker plants ; construction of cold storage plants ; refrigerating machinery ; methods and apparatus for commercial freezing ; packaging materials and machinery ; judging flavour, colour and texture of food ; plant sanitation ; chilled and frozen foods ; transportation of chilled and frozen foods in Europe ; marketing frozen foods in Europe. The volume of 205 pages costs 2 U.S. dollars.

The FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division recently published a study in English and French by Mr J.D.B. Harrison, Chief of the Economics Section of this Division.

This study which is entitled **Planning a National Forest Inventory,** represents the views of the Division on a forest inventory, its definition, the need for an inventory and the factors influencing survey costs, planning, forest classification, maps and mapping, aerial surveys, ground surveys, field work and reports. Two appendices, one on equivalents and the other on definitions, complete the work.

Volume of 88 pages in English and 112 pages in French, cost 1 U.S. dollar.

Progress and Economic Problems in Farm Mechanization. Under this title, Mr A.M. Acock, Production Economist of the FAO Economics, Marketing and Statistics Division, assisted by the staff of the Division, presents for the first time information on progress in the manufacture and utilization of farm machinery and equipment and on world trade in these products. The report is offered for the use of government officials and others interested in improving the standard of farm equipment in their respective countries and in developing programs suited to local conditions.

The publication is issued in French (108 pages) and in English (88 pages). Price : 1 U.S. dollar.

The Spanish edition of Calorie Requirements (**Necessidades caloricas**), FAO Nutritional Studies N° 5, has just come out (see this *Bulletin*, 1950, N° 2, April-June, p. 109) Price 0.75 U.S. dollar.

In the **Commodity Report** series FAO has published a number in English on Hard Fibres which presents the world situation for three of the major hard fibres — abacá, sisal and henequén, their production, consumption and export together with indices of prices for the 1934-38 average and for the years from 1940 to 1949 and the early part of 1950.

Another issue, in English, concerns **jute.** This important product of Pakistan which supplies the manufacturing industry of India is examined also from the standpoint of exportation, considering prices, particularly on the North American market.

The production of cacao beans is surveyed in the **Cocoa** report. The volume of production is given by continent for the pre-war period and for the years 1947/48, 1948/49 and 1949/50. Africa shows the highest production ; America produces about half the yield of the Black Continent, while a much smaller quantity is obtained from Asia and Oceania. A detailed study is made of international trade and consumption under the influence of wartime regulations and the recovery and reorganization of markets in recent years. This number concludes with statistical tables.

Fertilizers is published in English and French This report presents the world production and consumption of commercial fertilizers now undergoing an important period of transition.

Europe is once more the major producer and consumer of commercial fertilizers with over half the world total and practically the entire increase in 1949-50 over the previous season.

The prospects for 1950-51 are established from data submitted by governments in May-June 1950 and it is estimated that the production and consumption of commercial fertilizers will be approximately 7 per cent. higher than in 1949-50 provided the international situation does not change.

Poultry and eggs deals with the principal changes which have taken place in the poultry and egg situation in the course of the past year : rapid increase in the stocks of poultry and eggs in Europe ; an increase of some 10 per cent. in the number of poultry compared with the previous year in the United States and Canada although the top figures for the pre-war period have not been reached. The substantial production of eggs is maintained, the number of layings having increased per hen. Little change in Australia and New Zealand ; the information available for Asia is inadequate.

Trade in eggs is examined by country in comparison with the pre-war period, as well as their importance in trade agreements.

This report is supplemented by graphs and tables.

The **Grain** report, published in English, is based on information available up to 15 October 1950.

Preliminary information suggests that production of bread grains in exporting countries will be maintained in 1950-51 at approximately the 1949-50 levels. Barley and oats show an increase, while there is a decline in maize. Export supplies are estimated to be larger than in 1949-50 owing to an increased carry-over in the United States, a significantly larger crop in Canada, and an anticipated increase in the Argentine crop. The quantity of millable wheat is, however, smaller than last year in the two North American countries. Production in European and other importing countries appears to be of the same order as last year and possibly slighter better ; and import requirements are little changed. Actual grain shipments, particularly of wheat and flour, in the early months of the current year have been at a lower rate than those of the previous year. While no marked changes in grain prices have occurred recently, wheat trade may become more competitive this year, and there are some indications of a narrowing of spread between prices of wheat traded under the International Wheat Agreement and wheat sold outside the Agreement.

In regard to **Sugar** a second report has been published ; the first came out in February 1950 (see this *Bulletin*, 1950, N° 1, p. 53).

In the second number production is given for 1949-50 and preliminary estimates for 1950-51 (in

thousand tons, raw value, world total including U.S.S.R., respectively 32,472 and 35,337). Production and export programs are studied by country. The causes which have led to a reduction in consumption in some countries are investigated. International trade is surveyed, taking into account the possible influence of the Korean war. Prices are treated in detail. The text is supplemented by tables.

A second report has also come out on **Rice**, in English (see this *Bulletin*, 1950, N° 2, April-June, p. 109 for the first number). This second number is based on information and statistics available up to 15 October 1950. In 1949-50, despite a modest gain in area planted, world production of rice was less than in the previous year. Estimates on the 1950-51 crop suggest a substantial recovery of production in the Far East. Floods and drought reported from different parts of the Indian subcontinent have not materially affected the harvest prospects for the main winter crop, but production in Assam is likely to show a decline in consequence of the earthquake.

Harvest prospects in other major rice-growing countries of the Northern Hemisphere are reported to be generally good.

World exports in 1950 may exceed the 1949 total of 3.7 million tons.

Important changes have already occurred in international rice trade with the improvement in the internal situation in Burma, the restrictive measures applied in India, the situation in China, the emergence of Japan as the largest buyer of rice in the free markets in the Far East, and the conflict in Korea.

Rice consumption levels in the Far East remain seriously low as compared with pre-war.

Statistical tables at the end of the publication give the area grown to rice by continent and by country, production averages, exports and prices.

These **Commodity Reports** are sold at 25 U.S. cents each.

U N O

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

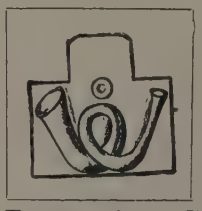
This year numerous ceremonies have been held in the member countries of the United Nations to mark the second anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the UNO on 10 December 1948 ; it was proclaimed by the Assembly 'as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations'.

An International Pact of Human Rights is being planned by the United Nations. It will have a coercive value of universal scope, binding the States in regard to their attitude towards human beings and their rights.

International Research Council for the Arid Zone

At a meeting of the Interim International Research Council for the Arid Zone, held in Paris from 20 to 23 November last, UNESCO's Director-General was instructed to continue his consultations with UNESCO member states, and with the UN and its specialized agencies.

On the basis of these consultations, it is planned to submit to the next Assembly-General of UNESCO a detailed project for the setting-up of an International Research Council for the Arid Zone, whose main tasks would be : facilitation of international collaboration in research on the Arid Zone, the training of scientists and technicians, and the dissemination of information.



NEWS IN GENERAL

International Plant Protection Conference

A International Plant Protection Conference organized by the Saar Government and the Chamber of Agriculture under the auspices of the European Plant Protection Organization was held in Saarbrücken from 23 to 24 November 1950.

The sessions were presided by Dr Kurtz, President of the Saar Chamber of Agriculture, seconded by Mr Van Orshoven, the chairman of the European Plant Protection Organization.

The subjects discussed were : Colorado beetle, San José scale, plant quarantine regulations ; in addition Dr Hock, representative of the Saar Government, gave a survey of the Saar Territory from the geological, agricultural and industrial aspects ; and the difficulties in exercising plant pest control because of fragmented holdings.

International Citrus-growing Congress

The International Citrus-growing Congress which was held from 19 to 23 March 1950 in Reggio Calabria, recognized the necessity of an ever closer collaboration between all citrus-growing countries in order to coordinate studies and research work

and to promote exchange of information regarding the solution of technical, economic and social problems connected with the production, industry, consumption of and trade in citrus fruits. The Congress recommended that in all countries concerned with citrus-growing special committees of experts appointed by the national citrus-growing services be set up. The task of these committees will be to ensure the standardization of the types of products ; to study the unification of the measures relative to the exchange of products ; to develop an effective propaganda ; to encourage and assure if possible the financing of institutions specialized in the study of the animal and plant pests of citrus and control measures ; to supervise rigorously trade operations and to institute fellowships for citrus-growing, production technique and economy, etc.

The following resolutions were passed to the effect that :

(1) a coordination committee be set up with a view to drawing up a general plan of citrus research and experimentation, classing the different problems in order of priority, taking into account the special situation of each country ;

to coordinating, through their voluntary adhesion, the activity of the various research bodies, to comparing the results and to drawing the conclusions which follow ;

(2) the governments provide their research services with the research means absolutely necessary to obtain a reduction in prices to the consumer, particularly desirable in view of the increase in production which might lead to a regrettable disequilibrium on the too limited markets ;

(3) the exchange of officers attached for instruction be encouraged by the different governments ;

(4) the different countries communicate immediately after their preparation the documents they have available and that the list be published in the best known reviews ;

(5) a list of research workers and technicians be drawn up, kept up to date and published in order to promote relations between all persons interested in citrus-growing ;

(6) all decisions or resolutions be transmitted to the European Bureau of FAO in Rome, requesting the said Office to publish them and to urge their attention by the governments of the Mediterranean countries which are interested in the production and consumption of citrus fruit.

On 24 March a meeting was held in Taormina in the course of which a Committee, consisting of the representatives of all the Mediterranean peoples concerned with citrus questions, was set up, and was commissioned to draw up the Statute of an international organization for coordination.

The 4th Annual Sssion of the **International Wool Group** was held in London from 2 to 11 October 1950 and was attended by the delegates of 24 countries interested in the production and consumption of this textile.

The Working Party reported that output was inadequate and that stocks were being exhausted.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

1951 JANUARY

10 to 8 February
New Delhi, International Exibition on Machinery

30 to 9 February
London, International Packaging Exhibition

FEBRUARY

9-18
Copenhagen, Technical Fair

25 to 6 March
Cologne, International Fair and Agricultural and Food Products Exhibition

27 to 4 March
Paris, Agricultural Machinery Exhibition

28 to 4 March
Hanover, International Commercial Fair

MARCH

2-11
Copenhagen, International Commercial Fair

4-6
Cologne, Textiles Fair

4-11
Leipzig, International Fair

11-16
Frankfort, International Fair

11-18
Vienna, International Fair

11-20
Verona, International Agricultural Fair

31 to April 9
Lyons, International Sample Fair

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

SUMMARY : I. FOODSTUFFS : (*a*) Flours and edible pastes (Greece, Luxembourg) ; (*b*) Rationing : (*i*) *butter and margarine* (Denmark) ; (ii) *rice* (Denmark) ; (*c*) Cereal stocks (Germany); (*d*) Preserved foods (France, Greece, Norway) ; (*e*) Food products and beverages (France) ; (*f*) Fish (Germany) ; (*g*) Meats (Greece). — II. AGRICULTURE : (*a*) Agrarian reform (Italy) ; (*b*) Pilot farms (Belgium) ; (*c*) Clearing (Finland) ; (*d*) Irrigation (Greece) ; (*e*) Land grants (Greece); (*f*) Agricultural machinery (Belgium, Finland); (*g*) Cereals (Greece); (*h*) Silos (Finland); (*i*) Animal pests (Greece) ; (*j*) Phytosanitary control (Germany, Greece, Italy, Switzerland) ; (*k*) Farm contracts (Algeria, Switzerland); (*l*) Agricultural credit (Algeria, Denmark, France); (*m*) Stockbreeding (Algeria, France); (*n*) Concentrated feedstuffs (Norway, Sweden) ; (*o*) Livestock sanitary regulations (Algeria) ; (*p*) Apiculture (Germany). — III. ECONOMICS AND MARKETS : (*a*) International Wheat Agreement (Portugal) ; (*b*) Trade agreements (Germany); (*c*) Grains and forage (Germany, Morocco); (*d*) Alcohol distillation (Greece); (*e*) Import restrictions (Switzerland) ; (*f*) Customs duties (Egypt, France, Italy, Portugal) ; (*g*) Olive oil (Greece) ; (*h*) Milk and dairy products (Finland, France) ; (*i*) Cork (France) ; (*j*) Olives (Greece) ; (*k*) Raisins (Greece) ; (*l*) Price control and fixing : (i) *in general* (Belgium) ; (ii) *beets* (Germany) ; (iii) *coffee* (Finland) ; (*iv*) *cereals* (Germany, Switzerland) ; (v) *milk* (France) ; (vi) *eggs* (Switzerland) ; (vii) *bread and flour* (Algeria, Germany) ; (viii) *sugar* (France, Morocco) ; (ix) *meat* (Belgium) ; (*m*) Eggs (Germany) ; (*n*) Sugar (Germany) , (*o*) Conditioning and technical control of export goods : (i) *pineapples* (France) ; (ii) *cinnamon* (Madagascar) ; (iii) *oil of cloves* (Madagascar) ; (iv) fruit and vegetables (France); (v) *honey* (France) ; (*p*) Reserve stocks : feedingstuffs, oils and fats, rice, sugar (Switzerland). — IV. STATISTICS (Belgium, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland). — V. FORESTRY (Finland, Greece, Norway) ; — VI. FISHERIES (Finland, France, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Sweden). — VII. RURAL WELFARE : (*a*) Rural housing (Germany) ; (*b*) Peasantry (Algeria).

I. - FOODSTUFFS

(*a*) Flours and edible pastes

GREECE

■ A Ministerial Ordinance of 8 December 1949 (*E.K., Part II, N° 21, 31 January* 1950, *p.* 122) fixes the extraction rate standards for the chemical composition of flours. The flour mixture 'type 90%' is obtained from 85 per cent. foreign wheat mixed with 15 per cent. domestic rye.

An Ordinance of 20 January 1950 (*E.K., Part* II, *N°* 20, 28 *January* 1950, *p.* 117) carries provisions relative to the manufacture of edible pastes. Edible pastes must be made exclusively from type 70% flour or semolina, any other type of flour being strictly prohibited for the manufacture of edible pastes.

LUXEMBOURG

■ Ministerial Order of 22 September 1950 (*M.L., N° 51, 12 October* 1950, *p.* 1222) fixes the mix percentage of bread grains and the ash content of flours. Beginning 23 September 1950 the compulsory mixture of grains for making ordinary bread flour is fixed at 75 per cent. wheat, or 55 per cent. domestic wheat and 20 per cent. foreign wheat, and 25 per cent. domestic rye. Beginning from the same date, white flour will be made solely with wheat in the proportion of 80 per cent. domestic wheat and 20 per cent. foreign wheat.

(*b*) Rationing

(i) *butter and margarine*

DENMARK

■ Order N° 423 of 6 November 1950 (*L.T.A.*, N° 49, 15 *November* 1950, *p.* 1001) abrogates Order N° 640 of 12 December 1940 relative to the rationing of butter and margarine.

(ii) *rice*

DENMARK

■ Order N° 428 of 9 November 1950 (*L.T.A., N°* 49 15 *November* 1950, *p.* 1020) establishes that from 9 November 1950 rice can only be sold on delivery of special coupons. These coupons must be consigned by the consumers to the respective merchants before 20 November for all rice purchases. It rests with the Supplies Department and the Distribution Offices to decide subsequent directives relative to the sale of rice.

Legislative Chronicle edited by the Legislation Service of FAO. For previous issues see also Nos 1, 2, 1947; 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1948; 2, 3 and 4, 1949; 1, 2 and 3, 1950 of the FAO European Bulletin.

(*c*) Cereal stocks

GERMANY

■ An Order of 21 July 1950 (*MBl.*, *N*° 11, 15 *August* 1950, *p.* 107) makes it compulsory to declare stocks of grain and milling products. Enterprises which handle and process or store on their own account cereals or milling products are required to declare before 31 July 1950 to the supreme authorities of the country for food and agriculture or to the bureau designated by same, the stocks of cereals or milling products held in their stores on 30 June 1950 at midnight, indicating the variety, type and quantity utilizing the form annexed to the Order. According to para 1 by cereals are intended wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize and sorghum ; by milling products : middlings, superfine flour and wheat flour, crushed wheat, flour from imported wheat, crushed rye and mixtures of rye flour.

(*d*) Preserved foods

FRANCE

■ An Order of 17 October 1950 (*J.O.*, *N*° 262, 5 *November* 1950, *p.* 11310) carries provisions relative to the marking of canned vegetables and fruits and cooked dishes. By virtue of these provisions the letter 'X' will indicate the year 1951 and will be marked indelibly on the containers.

GREECE

■ A Ministerial Ordinance of 18 October 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N*° 21, 31 *January* 1950, *p.* 122) specifies that the amount of salt contained in canned tomatoes must not exceed 3 per cent. In addition, preserved tomatoes must be packed in hermetically sealed tins and the label must show the antiferments used and the percentage of salt.

NORWAY

■ Royal Resolution of 16 June 1950 (*N.L.*, *N*° 26 27 *June* 1950, *p.* 540) contains dispositions relative to preserved fruits, berries and vegetables, enacted by virtue of Law dated 17 June 1932 on the quality control of agricultural products. By fruits, berries and vegetables are meant cultivated or wild fruits, berries and vegetables ; tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, wild rose hips, peas, beans and tubers. The provisions of the Resolution regard in particular manufacture, packing, and marking, sweetening, adjunction of pectins and various preservatives ; the manufacture of different kinds of cider and jams which have obligatory appellations.

(*e*) Food products and beverages

FRANCE

■ Decree N° 50-1269 of 5 October 1950 (*J.O.*, *N*° 241, 11 *October* 1950, *p.* 10582) re-establishes interdiction of the use of saccharine in the preparation of comestibles and beverages. A preceding Decree-Law of 24 April 1940 had authorized or made compulsory the use of saccharine in the preparation of foodstuffs as from 6 May 1940, notwithstanding the provisions of certain articles of the Code of indirect taxation. Interdiction came into force again as from 1 November 1950.

(*f*) Fish

GERMANY

■ An Order of 21 August 1950 (*MBl.*, *N*° 12, 12 *September* 1950, *p.* 117) contains measures on public health in the case of fish suspected of being poisonous. By virtue of para 5 of the Law dated 5 July 1927 on trade in foodstuffs, in the single text published on 27 January 1936, the Order prohibits, *inter alia*, the transport of or trade in fish caught in waters containing toxic substances or suspected of having come into contact with toxic substances.

(*g*) Meats

GREECE

■ An Ordinance of 20 January 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II* *N*° 20, 28 *January* 1950 *p.* 118) fixes two days per week for the sale of meat and fowls to the public. The preparation in public establishments of meat, poultry and fish meals and the cooking of these foodstuffs in public ovens is also authorized by the Ordinance for certain days only in the week. There are no controls on the sale to the public of offal, pig-meats and all kinds of game.

Another Ordinance of 7 February 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, N° 31, 15 *February* 1950, *p.* 187) authorizes the sale to the public of meats and poultry three days a week, instead of two. Public establishments are also authorized to serve meat dishes three days a week. The preparation and sale to the public of fish is only authorized on meatless days. Public ovens are authorized to cook meat dishes four days in the week.

II. - AGRICULTURE

(*a*) Agrarian reform

ITALY

■ Presidential Decree N° 862 of 17 October 1950 (*G.U.*, *N*° 253, 3 *November* 1950, *p.* 3079) contains the regulations for the enforcement of Law N° 230 of 12 May 1950 carrying provisions in view of the settlement of the Sila table-land and the adjacent Ionian area.

The Institute for the development of the Sila ('Opera per la valorizzazione della Sila ') operates by carrying out the programs of work drawn up by its President, with the advice of the Committee and the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

The Committee of the Institute advises on all matters and operations submitted to it by the President.

By Law N° 841 of 21 October 1950 (*G.U.*, *N°* 249 28 *October* 1950, *p.* 3026) the Government is authorized to apply the provisions of Law N° 230 of 12 May 1950 containing provisions relative to the settlement of the Sila table-land, to other territories open to land or agricultural improvement. The designation of these territories will be made by the Government. by 30 June 1951 at the latest. The Government is also authorized to enact, within the six months following the application of the Law, provisions tending to establish institutions or special sections of institutes for land settlement or improvement, commissioned to carry out in the territories in question the functions attributed by Law N° 230 of 12 May 1250 to the Institute for the development of the Sila.

By partial amendment of Article 2 of the Law of 12 May 1950, it is established that in the territories considered by the Law as open to improvement, private property as constituted on 15 November 1949, is liable to expropriation of part of its area determined according to the earnings of the property in general as on 1 January 1943 and the average earnings of the estate per hectare. A scale of total taxable income and average earnings per hectare is annexed to the Law to serve as a basis in calculating the expropriation percentages.

(*b*) Pilot farms

BELGIUM

■ A Royal Decree of 14 October 1950 (*M.B.*, *N°* 313, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 7858) authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to organize as pilot farms one or several agricultural or horticultural enterprises in each agricultural or horticultural region. The pilot farms are farms which, with the use of improved techniques, produce results likely to serve as an example to the farmers and horticulturists of the region.

Annual subsidies may be granted to the heads of the pilot farms who undertake to maintain their farm as a pilot farm for a period of five years.

(*c*) Clearing

FINLAND

■ Law N° 198 of 21 April 1950 (*F.F.*, *N°* 198-203, 26 *April* 1950, *p.* 417) envisages the establishment of a fund for allocating premiums for clearing operations.

The Law authorizes setting apart in the State budget each year sums allocated for the distribution of premiums to the farmers who will have cleared land. These premiums are granted to operators whose farms do not exceed 20 hectares in area, or 30 hectares in northern Finland. These limits, however, will not apply in the case of farmers whose farms were granted according to the provisions of the Law of 28 June 1940 relative to the rapid settlement of transferred populations, or by virtue of the provisions of the Law of 5 May 1945 relative to the purchase of land. Also eligible for the aforesaid subsidies are associations of public utility or groups of farmers desirous of clearing land of a certain area.

(*d*) Irrigation

GREECE

■ Decree of 6 March 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 77, 9 *March* 1950, *p.* 378) establishes a special corps of police commissioned to watch over irrigation waters. This corps, which is attached to the Ministries of Law and Order and Agriculture, is required to ensure the unrestricted use of irrigation waters by the rightful owners, proper maintenance of the irrigation works, dikes, etc., to see to the settlement of eventual disputes, to repress infractions of the provisions of the laws in force, etc.

(*e*) Land grants

GREECE

■ A Ministerial Decree of 4 February 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 36, 24 *February* 1950, *p.* 215) extends for the year 1950 the provisions in force of the Decree of 1945 relative to the temporary granting of State land, for cultivation, to the farmers not possessing land. The Decree also lays down that State land will be granted to the persons concerned in the following order of priority : (1) to farmers who had to abandon their residence because of the civil war ; (2) to the farmers who suffered heavy damage during the 1939-44 war ; (3) to the families of soldiers called to the colours.

(*f*) Agricultural machinery

BELGIUM

■ A Royal Decree of 10 October 1950 (*M.B.*, *N°* 306-307-308, 2-3-4 *November* 1950, *p.* 7777) contains the regulations governing the granting of subsidies to certain cooperative societies for the purchase of farm machines.

By virtue of the Royal Decree, cooperative societies of an agricultural nature, whose main object is the joint use of farm machinery, may be granted a subsidy on purchasing certain farm machines and which may not exceed 30 per cent. of the net purchase price of the machines. The subsidy is only granted for the purchase of machines the joint use of which permits obtaining a substantial economic effect on the earning capacity of the farms. The subsidy is not granted for the purchase of threshing-machines.

The subsidy is calculated from a formula worked out from the net purchase price, total area in hectares of the land of all the members of the cooperative, including the farms which are not eligible for the subsidy.

FINLAND

■ Resolution N° 66 of 8 February 1950 (*F.F.*, *N°* 63-66, 9 *February* 1950, *p.* 207) regulates the granting of State subsidies to small farmers for the purchase of farm machines. To this end, a special fund of 40 million marks has been allocated in the State budget. These subsidies may be granted to societies, cooperatives, associations and central organizations of which three-fourths of the members are actually farmers who hold or own an agricultural holding not more than 15 hectares in area. The amount of the subsidies shall not exceed 75,000 marks per machine.

Resolution N° 152 of 22 March 1950 (*F.F.*, *N°* 147-153, 26 March 1950, *p.* 376) envisages the granting of subsidies with a view to reducing transport charges on farm machines. The Finnish Parliament in the State budget for the year 1950, has provided for a special credit of 700,000 marks for the purpose of assisting small farmers by reducing the transport charges on farm machines. The farmers entitled to the said subsidy are those who derive their main income from the farm, provided, however, that the farm does not exceed 15 hectares in area, newly cleared land not being taken into account.

The State subsidies are allocated for the reimbursement to the farmers specified above of the expense incurred for the transport of farm machines from one locality to another.

(*g*) Cereals

GREECE

■ An Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture dated 10 January 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 20, 28 *January* 1950, *p.* 117) makes it compulsory for millers who have contracted with the State Administration for the milling of cereals, to submit each month a statement of the grain milled, subdivided as follows : (*a*) quantities of foreign grains and flours received and stored : (*b*) quantities of milled grains and quantities of foreign flours mixed with domestic flours ; (*c*) quantities of flours received from other mills for distribution to the public.

(*h*) Silos

FINLAND

■ Resolution N° 167 of 29 March 1950 (*F.F.*, *N°* 161-168, 3 *April* 1950, *p.* 391) regulates the granting of subsidies for the construction of AIV silos. A credit of 10 million marks has been allocated in the State budget for 1950 with a view to assisting farmers by enabling them to build AIV silos. Farmers holding or possessing a farm not more than 15 hectares in area, and who derive their main source of income from the farm, are eligible for the said loans. The amount of the loan shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the total construction cost, nor the sum of 15,000 marks per farm.

(*i*) Animal pests

GREECE

■ A Ministerial Decree dated 29 March 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 57, 3 *April* 1950, *p.* 351) declares as pests of agriculture certain animals and birds such as the wolf, jackal, fox, badger and ravens, crows, etc. A money premium is awarded for their destruction.

(*j*) Phytosanitary control

GERMANY

■ A Decree of 24 August 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 12, 12 *September* 1950, *p.* 120) prohibits as from 1 March 1953 the cultivation of the potato varieties ' Centifolia ' and ' Allerfrühste Gelbe ' (very early yellow). Likewise, beginning 1 July 1952, it will no longer be permitted to put on sale seed potatoes of the aforementioned varieties, but the early variety ' Erstling ' can be cultivated and seed potatoes of this variety put on the market.

An Ordinance of 4 September 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 14, 9 *October* 1950, *p.* 155) contains special provisions relative to the packing of growing plants other than vines imported by truck. According to this Ordinance it is prohibited to transport the plants in question without packing on open motor lorries ; at all events the roots and adhering ball of earth must be packed in wrapping.

A Notification of 6 September 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 12, 12 *September* 1950, *p.* 119) contains phytosanitary measures relative to the exchange of merchandise between Germany and Italy, and special provisions regulating the import of plant products and plants or parts of plants from Italy to the Federal Republic of Germany. These provisions are included in a supplementary protocol to the German-Italian trade agreement of July this year and concern the following eight groups : (1) fruits (stone and pomaceous fruits, citrus fruit, persimmons, green walnuts), except table grapes ; (2) table grapes ; (3) potatoes ; (4) cut flowers ; (5) bulb and tuber plants ; (6) nursery products ; vine stocks, vine-shoots ; (8) horticultural, agricultural and arboricultural seed.

GREECE

■ A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture dated 12 January 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 14, 17 *January* 1950, *p.* 90) fixes the new circumscription and head-

quarters of the inspectorates for phylloxera control in Greece.

ITALY

■ Ministerial Decree of 20 September 1950 (*G.U.*, *N°* 228, 4 *October* 1950, *p.* 2810) contains provisions authorizing the importation of seed potatoes in partial derogation of the general prohibition on importation as laid down by Decree of 24 March 1948.

The seed potatoes which can be imported must come from varieties specially grown for seed and be duly approved by the authorities of the country of origin. In particular the phytosanitary state and cultural genetic conditions of the imported product should be guaranteed by the competent bodies of the respective country of origin. Each consignment shall be accompanied by a 'Certificate of origin and health for the export of seed potatoes in Italy' made out according to specimen annexed to the Decree, and by another certificate testifying that technical inspection of the crops producing the seed potatoes exported to Italy has been duly effected. This certificate also must conform to the specimen annexed to the Decree.

SWITZERLAND

■ An Ordinance of the Federal Department of Public Economy dated 14 September 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 36, 21 *September* 1950, *p.* 932) reduces the tax on imported potatoes levied in conformity with Article 7 of the Order of the Federal Council dated 14 April 1938 relative to the control of wart disease and the Colorado beetle, to 20 centimes per 100 kg.

(*k*) Farm contracts

ALGERIA

■ Law N° 50-977 of 16 August 1950 (*J.O.A.*, *N°* 67, 22 *August* 1950, *p.* 1134) rejects Resolution N° 48-36 voted by the Algerian Assembly at the time of its extraordinary session of June-July 1948, authorizing the reconsideration of farming leases.

SWITZERLAND

■ An Order of the Federal Council of 23 November 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 48, 1 *December* 1950, *p.* 1313) extends up to 31 December 1951 the Order of the Federal Council of 25 March 1946 amending the measures for protection of the farmers.

(*l*) Agricultural credit

ALGERIA

■ An Order dated 9 November 1950 (*J.O.A.*, *N°* 91 14 *November* 1950, *p.* 1383) fixes the rate of interest on loans granted by the Agricultural Credit Bank. In the case of loans for the 1950-51 crop season, the rate of interest is fixed at 2 per cent., above the rate of interest on the money advanced to the Agricultural Credit Bank by the Bank of Algeria. For funded loans for the same crop season, the rate of interest remains fixed at 1.50 per cent. above the rate on money advanced by the Bank of Algeria.

DENMARK

■ Order N° 354 of 1 August 1950 (*L.T.A.*, *N°* 40, 7 *August* 1950, *p.* 871) contains provisions in application of Law N° 238 dated 27 May 1950 (see this *Bulletin*, 1950, N° 3, *p.* 183). The credit of 105 million kroner envisaged by the said Law, will be allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture for the following purposes: 70 *million kroner* for loans for the reconstruction or building of liquid manure tanks, for the aeration and insulation of stables, and for all improvements and rational accessories; 15 *million kroner* for the construction of warehouses intended for the storage of fruit and fitted with modern technical equipment; 15 *million kroner* for the construction or extension of potato warehouses; 5 *million kroner* for the rationalization of horticultural undertakings.

FRANCE

■ By Order of 23 August 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 208, 2 *September* 1950, *p.* 9492) the funds for agricultural credit are allocated in the proportion of 28 per cent. in advances for medium term loans; 50 per cent. in advances for individual long term loans; and 22 per cent. in advances for collective long term loans.

(*m*) Stockbreeding

ALGERIA

■ An Order of 15 September 1950 (*J.O.A.*, *N°* 76, 22 *September* 1950, *p.* 1239) provides for the establishment of a Committee for the development of sheep-breeding in Algeria. The main task of this Committee is to define suitable means of ensuring a lasting and rational development of sheep-breeding from the twofold aspect of quality and quantity. In particular, it is authorized to draw up programs aiming at equipping this sheep country, at extending sheep-breeding, at improving the quality of the wool, its collection and appearance. The Committe is authorized to coordinate individual and collective initiative regarding research, experimentation, popularization, promotion of sheep-breeding, etc.

FRANCE

■ Decree N° 50-1393 of 31 October 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 264, 8 *November* 1950, *p.* 11418) provides for the organization of the Institute for stockbreeding and veterinary medicine in tropical countries. The purpose of the Institute is (1) to direct, undertake and

coordinate all technical and scientific studies and research work with a view to developing and improving stockbreeding and the utilization of animal products in the territories within the competence of the Ministry for Overseas France ; (2) to train and specialize the technicians of the stockbreeding services and animal industries in overseas territories ; (3) to set up a Centre for documentation and information on stockbreeding and animal industries in tropical countries.

In order to carry out these activities the Institute comprises in France a directorate, research divisions and laboratories, an instruction Centre and a documentation Centre ; overseas — research establishments and specialized laboratories.

(*n*) Concentrated feedingstuffs

NORWAY

■ Provisions dated 8 September 1950 (*N.L.*, *N*° 41, 19 *October* 1950, *p.* 999) have been enacted in regard to the rationing and sale of concentrates for livestock. The following feedingstuffs are rationed : A. *Protein concentrates* : all kinds of oilcake meal, herring meal, tankage, whale-meat meal, dried guts and different salt mixtures. B. *Carbohydrate concentrates :* wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, maize, sorghum and bran and grain offals ; cassava, molasses, wild chervil, etc.

Special provisions regulate the sale of rationed feedingstuffs, etc.

SWEDEN

■ Royal Decree N° 521 of 29 September 1950 (*S.F.*, *N*° 519-521, 13 *October* 1950, *p.* 1082) contains provisions relative to the manufacture of and trade in concentrates for livestock. The industrial manufacture of and trade in mixtures of concentrate feeds for the foddering of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, fur-bearing animals, poultry, are subject to the provisions of this Decree. Also subject to the same provisions are feed mixtures not obtained exclusively from cereals as well as the following feedstuffs : maize (ground or whole) ; wheat bran ; rye bran ; fodder rice meal ; molasses ; oilcakes ; fish meal ; tankage ; dried blood ; whale-meat meal ; bone meal ; lucerne ; calcium and sodium phosphate.

The producers and importers of concentrates for livestock are required to conform to the instructions issued by the Committee of Agriculture relative to packing of the products, appellation, particulars of the ingredients contained, for example : crude protein, fat, albumen, calcium, phosphate, etc :

(*o*) Livestock sanitary regulations

ALGERIA

■ Order of 9 October 1950 (*J.O.A.*, *N*° 82, 13 *October* 1950, *p.* 1306) repeals the Order of 6 June 1929 regulating the importation into Algeria of cattle intended for slaughter, and Article 2 of the Order dated 17 March 1927 regulating the importation into Algeria of live sheep, goats and pigs intended for slaughter and for breeding. The import into Algeria of ruminants and pigs from France can only be effected through certain ports of Algeria and with the authorization of the competent Prefect. Importers must undertake to comply with all sanitary regulations which might be imposed. The animals imported must be accompanied by a certificate giving full particulars, and issued by a State veterinarian. This certificate should testify that the animals in question are healthy and that in the previous six weeks at least there has been no contagious disease attacking animals of the same species neither in the commune of origin nor in the bordering communes. In addition the animals will have to be examined by the veterinarian of the port of landing who will make out a certificate testifying that the animals are healthy and have not been in contact, during the stay in the port, with any animal attacked by infectious disease.

Other provisions relate to the sanitary examination to be made in the port of landing and quarantine regulations.

(*p*) Apiculture

GERMANY

■ An Order of 25 May 1950 (*MBL.*, *N*° 10, 17 *July* 1950, *p.* 90-91) taken by virtue of the Law of 26 August 1949 relative to the protection of cultivated plants, establishes the conditions governing the use of products utilized for the protection of plants and which are noxious to bees.

In general, the Order prohibits the use of products noxious to bees during the flowering season of fruit trees and shrubs and also during the flowering season of other cultivated horticultural and agricultural plants, excluding vines, potatoes and hops.

In order to avoid heavy losses due to insect pests, however, it is permitted to apply the products in question to stands in flower or to crops in the open field where weeds are flowering, provided that owners of bee-hives situated within a radius of 3 km. are notified in time and at least 24 hours before treatment. Likewise, before and after the flowering season, the application of these products to fruit trees and shrubs and also to other plants and agricultural and horticultutal crops located at a distance of 30 metres from bee-hives is only permitted on condition that the owners of bee-hives be notified before midday of the day preceding that of treatment.

Beginning 1 January the manufacturers of products utilized for plant protection, but harmful to bees, should label containers ' Caution ! Dangerous for bees' and should indicate in the instructions for use that the substance is noxious to bees.

The non-observance of this Law is punished in conformity with para 13 of the Law on the protection of cultivated plants.

III. - ECONOMICS AND MARKETS

(*a*) International Wheat Agreement

PORTUGAL

■ An Act of the President of the Republic dated 20 May 1950 (*D.d.G., 1st Series, N°* 181, 13 *September* 1950, *p.* 681) confirms and ratifies the International Wheat Agreement, signed in Washington on 23 March 1949. The instrument of ratification was duly deposited in Washington on 31 May 1950.

(*b*) Trade agreements

GERMANY

Trade and payments agreements between the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy (*MBl., N°* 15, 25 *October* 1950, *p.* 162), signed in Rome on 12 July 1950, became operative for one year retroactive as from 1 July 1950.

The trade agreement was provisionally applied by the two contracting parties from 26 August 1950. It contains, *inter alia*, annexes 5 and 5a concerning the trade in agricultural products and phytosanitary control. Annex 5 constitutes a supplement to the protocol on the importation of Italian agricultural products into the German Federal Republic and contains provisions relative to the setting up of a joint Committee of experts for horticultural products, charged with seeing that deliveries of these products conform to the trade agreement. This Committee will submit to the Joint Government Commission proposals relative to the kinds of commodities to be imported and time of importation. Other provisions refer to fresh fruit and vegetables ; 4 million dollars' worth of wines — 40 per cent. beverage wines and 60 per cent. wine for industrial purposes ; seeds and phytosanitary control. Annex 5a contains the phytosanitary measures regulating imports into the Federal Republic of Germany of fruits, grapes, potatoes, cut flowers, bulbs and tubers, vine stocks, vine cuttings, Italian horticultural, agricultural and arboricultural seed and the importation into Italy of plants and parts of plants from the German Federal Republic ; in the latter case the importation and transit of Silenaceae, citrus species, conifers (*Abies, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsugae, Tsugae*) and cactus plants are strictly prohibited. By special derogation the Ministry of Agriculture may authorize each year the importation of a quota of seed potatoes under specific conditions. For all other plants or parts of plants for which there are no special phytosanitary measures, importation into Italy is permitted provided that they are accompanied by a certificate of the German phytosanitary service and that they prove to be exempt fron dangerous pests and diseases and virus diseases.

(*c*) Grains and forage

GERMANY

■ A Law of 4 November 1950 (*MBl., N°* 16, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 165) regulates the trade in cereals and fodders. The Law consists of 4 parts. The first part relates to cereals : it fixes the definitions, supply plan, destination, extraction rate, mixtures, limits of utilization, Mills Office, Arbitration Office, Import and Stocks Office and its duties, customs and frontier regulations, price control, transport compensation prices, seed-grain. The second part concerns forages. The provisions of the Law for fodders dated 22 December 1928 and measures of enforcement remain unchanged. The Order of 21 June 1949, relative to forage, mixed fodders and compound feeds for livestock is extended to the Länder of Baden, Rhineland, Palatinate, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, as well as the Bavarian districts of Lindau, and remains in force after 30 June 1950.

The Federal Ministry is empowered to define more clearly at a later date the text actually in force of the Law on fodders and the Order relating to feedstuffs, by further paragraphs, in order to eliminate any eventual inaccuracies. In para 14 a special regulation is given for specific fodders.

The third part contains general measures on taxes and duties, keeping of registers, obligation to furnish certain information, on the duties and competence of the Länder, etc.

The fourth part contains penalties and conclusions. This Law entered into force the day of its promulgation and abrogates all other laws and provisions to the contrary, in particular 10 laws which are enumerated in para 23.

MOROCCO

■ An Order of the Director of Agriculture, Trade and Forestry of 26 June 1950 (*B.O., N°* 1972, 11 *August* 1950, *p.* 1042) fixes the bases of the transactions which may be carried out with soft wheat of the 1950 crop.

The price paid by the Interprofessional Shereefian Wheat Office to the producer for soft wheat is fixed at 2,300 francs per quintal. This price is increased by bonuses or lowered by reductions, depending on the weight per hectolitre of wheat and according to the kind and percentage of extraneous matter and broken grain contained.

The same Order contains measures relative to assignment to users, and stocking of soft wheat, unmarketable wheats, etc.

An Order of the Director of Agriculture, Trade and Forestry dated 26 June 1950 (*Ibid.*, N° 1972, 11 August 1950, *p.* 1045) contains provisions relative to the traffic of grains during the 1950-51. The Order carries provisions applicable to all cereals ; lays down the system of transactions ; regulates stocking and transport. In general, transactions

concerning grains are required to be carried out in the warehouses and depots of cooperatives, of approved merchants and industrial millers, on the markets of the towns and centres, in the rural souks and in any other place or purchase centre approved by the local or municipal authorities. Purchase for resale can only be effected by cooperative bodies, approved merchants, holders of the official card of the Interprofessional Shereefian Wheat Office and by small regularly established merchants.

Order of the Director of Agriculture, Trade and Forestry, dated 26 June 1950 (*Ibid.*, *p.* 1047) fixes the regulations for hard wheat of the 1950 crop. The purchase and reconveyance of hard wheat are not subject to control inside the French zone of Morocco. Wheat shipments are effected according to the conditions laid down in the general text regulating the traffic of cereals during the 1950-51 crop season. Buying and selling prices are freely discussed and arranged between buyers and sellers, bonuses and rebates being calculated according to a standard wheat weighing 78 kg. per hectolitre and containing 3 per cent. impurities.

(*d*) Alcohol distillation

GREECE

■ An Ordinance of 31 January 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 26, 6 *February* 1950, *p.* 151) amends the Decree of 12 May 1949 fixing priority in regard to the use of certain raw materials for alcohol distillation. By virtue of this amendment, the distilleries, as from 1 February 1950, will have to give precedence to the processing of molasses and raisins. Subordinately the distilleries are authorized to utilize dried figs and dried fig scraps in quantities not exceeding 40 per cent. of the alcohol produced.

An Order of 2 March 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part I*, *N°* 77, 9 *March* 1950, *p.* 377) authorizes distillers of alcohol to utilize this years' national production of carob-beans for the distillation of alcohol. This faculty is only granted for a limited period up to 31 May 1950. In that period only 1,400,000 litres of non-denatured alcohol can be distilled.

Ministerial Order of 13 April 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 60, 14 *April* 1950, *p.* 366) fixes the maximum prices for carob-beans, figs and fig scraps utilized for the distillation of alcohol, for the 1949-50 crop season.

(*e*) Import restrictions

SWITZERLAND

■ Order N° 65 of the Federal Council of 3 November 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 44, 3 *November* 1950, *p.* 1221) contains a list of the commodities which can only be imported into Switzerland by special authorization of the Import and Export Service of the Commerce Division of the Department of Public Economy. A fee of 2 francs is levied on each permit for the importation of commodities. The commodities requiring a permit include vegetables, fish,wines, flowers, trees, shrubs and other growing plants, etc.

(*f*) Customs duties

EGYPT

■ A Decree of 3 July 1950 (*J.O.E.*, *N°* 91, 18 *September* 1950, p.4) lifts customs duties on wheat, spelt, maslin and maize.

Another Decree of 31 July 1950 (*J.O.E.*, *N°* 98, 16 *October* 1950, *p.* 1) lifts the ad valorem duty on imported beans, field-beans and lentils, and also barley and winter barley.

FRANCE

■ An Order of 28 October 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 257, 29 *October* 1950, *p.* 11151) restores the import customs duty applicable to witloof chicory called 'Endive', entered under N° Ex 67 H of the import customs tariff.

Decree N° 50-1355 of 28 October 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 259, 1 *November* 1950, *p.* 11216) carries application of the minimum customs tariff to Denmark, Finland, Italy and Nicaragua. The products of these countries shall enjoy the minimum customs duties on importation into France, the French Overseas Territories of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion, and into Algeria.

An Order of 29 November 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 282, 30 *November* 1950, *p.* 12132) amends the import customs duty on the following commodities : ham, rice, sausages, salami, mortadella, zamponi and cotechini ; vermouths and wine apéritifs ; essential oils, etc.

ITALY

■ Presidential Decree N° 832 of 20 October 1950 (*G.U.*, *N°* 243, 21 *October* 1950, *p.* 2952) authorizes a temporary reduction, up to 31 January 1951, in the general import duty on fresh or salted butter, to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

PORTUGAL

■ Decree-Law N° 37:977 of 21 September 1950 (*D.d.G.*, *1st series* N° 188, 21 *September* 1950, *p.* 743) establishes the new import customs tariff.

(*g*) Olive oil

GREECE

■ Ministerial Ordinance N° 116 of 15 December 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part II*, *N°* 3, 7 *January* 1950, *p.* 16) repeals certain provisions relative to the processing and use of olive oil in certain industries. This Ordinance was issued because the olive oil crop was

good and consequently there was no longer any reason for maintaining in force Decree N° 102 of 1948 prohibiting refining industries to refine oil titrating below 7, and Decree N° 33 of 1939 prohibiting the use of olive oil for the industries producing glycerin and stearin.

A Ministerial Decree of 23 December 1949 (*E.K., Part II*, N° 21, 31 *January* 1950, *p.* 120) contains the terms and conditions governing the export of olive oil sulphurized oil. The granting of export licences is delegated by the Ministry to the Bank of Greece. Payment of the said products will be settled by cash or by clearing according to the export licence.

(*h*) Milk and dairy products

FINLAND

■ Resolution N° 164 of 30 March 1950 (*F.F.*, N° 161-168, 3 *April* 1950, *p.* 387) concerns the subsidies granted to promote the trade in home-produced dairy products. Beginning 1 April 1950, a subsidy will be granted from State funds to cover the cost of transport and distribution of milk and dairy products. By milk is meant whole milk, standardized milk and cream; dairy butter is all butter produced in dairies. The subsidies granted to cover distribution costs will be paid to the central enterprises through the Ministry of Agriculture, while the subsidies to cover transport costs will be paid to the dairies which transport the milk. In addition, a special production subsidy will be given to the dairies located in Lapland and Uleborg.

FRANCE

■ Decree N° 50-1435 of 18 November 1950 (*J.O.*, N° 274, 20 *and* 21 *November* 1950, *p.* 11835) establishes a quota of 0.5 per cent. on the value of imported dairy products in view of financing the provisory Service for dairy management.

(*i*) Cork

FRANCE

■ An Order of 22 November 1950 (*J.O.*, N° 277, 24 *November* 1950, *p.* 11943) provides for the establishment of a Mediterranean Committee on French Cork. An advisory Committe has been set up under the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs to deal with the coordination and study of questions concerning cork economy in France and in North Africa, called 'Mediterranean Committee on French Cork'. The purpose of this Committee is to (*a*) elaborate a policy likely to reconcile the interests of producers, manufacturers, merchants and users in France, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco; (*b*) seek means of promoting the development of production, improvement of the quality of the products and the extension of domestic and foreign trade; (*c*) examine all gensrl questions concerning cork production and industry in metropolitan France and in the three cork-producing regions of North Africa. The Administration will utilize the services of the Committee and will consult it as a rule before taking any general decision likely to affect cork economy on both the national and international levels.

(*j*) Olives

GREECE

■ An Ordinance of 25 October 1950 (*E.K., Part II*, N° 21, 31 *January* 1950, *p.* 122) contains provisions relative to the preparation of table olives for export to other countries, amending to this effect chapter XII of the Code of foodstuffs. The use of alkaline substances in the preparation of table olives is prohibited. In the preparation of table olives for export, the conditions and procedure required in each importing country will be complied with.

(*k*) Raisins

GREECE

■ A Ministerial Decree of 3 February 1950 (*E.K., Part II*, N° 45, 11 *March* 1950, *p.* 281) accords the guarantee of the State to the Bank of Greece in view of the granting of a loan of 2,400 million drachmae to the Greek Agricultural Bank, intended to finance the stocking of raisins. This loan will be used to finance the stocking of one million oke of raisins ('tahtà') of the 1949-50 crop. The Consortium for raisins (K.S.O.S.) is charged with purchasing from the producers and other operations concerning stocking.

(*l*) Price control and fixing

(i) *in general*

BELGIUM

■ A Ministerial Decree of 25 September 1950 (*M.B.* N° 270, 27 *September* 1950, *p.* 6776) fixes the mode of determining the maximum prices of products, material, foodstuffs, commodities or animals and performance of labour. This Order was decreed with a view to checking the unjustified increases in prices, and has re-adjusted the regulations relative to price, taking into account the new economic circumstances. The price to be paid to producers for products, material, foodstuffs, goods or animals, etc. shall not be higher than the maximum price calculated on adding the items of the following plan: (*a*) cost of raw material; (*b*) salaries and social charges; (*c*) cost of source of power; and (*d*) other items. As regards the importer, wholesaler or retailer, the price shall not be higher than that obtained by adding: (*a*) purchase price paid by the importer, wholesaler or retailer, increased eventually

by import duties, excise duties, luxury tax, transmission and invoice tax ; and (*b*) trade margin, in absolute value, taken at the rate on 1 September 1950 by the importer, wholesaler or retailer.

The Minister for Economic Affairs and Middle Classes, shall designate the products, materials, foodstuffs, etc. to which the aforesaid price regulations are applicable.

(ii) *beets*

GERMANY

■ An Order of 30 September 1950 (*MBl.*, *N*° 15, 25 *October* 1950, *p.* 160) fixes, *inter alia*, the prices for sugarbeets containing 16 per cent. sugar, at 5 DM per 100 kg. of beets.

(iii) *coffee*

FINLAND

■ Resolution N° 414 of 3 August 1950 (*F.F.*, *N*° 405-415, 14 *August* 1950, *p.* 764) fixes the maximum price of coffee for retail sale at 165 marks per 250 grams. This is the price for coffee sold on delivery of ration coupons. The price of coffee free from tax is 225 marks.

(iv) *cereals*

GERMANY

■ An Order of 7 October 1950 (*MBl.*, *N*° 15, 25 *October* 1950, *p.* 158) fixes the prices of domestic and imported bread grains (rye and wheat) for the period October 1950 to June 1951. The prices of domestic grains are fixed on the basis of 4 price regions (RI, RII, RIII, RIV) and vary, for rye, from a minimum in October 1950 of 273.50 to 281.50 DM per 1,000 kg. to a maximum in June 1951 of 283.50 to 291.50 ; for wheat, from a minimum in October of 313.50 to 321.50 to a maximum in June of 323.50 to 331.50. The prices for imported grains are fixed according to 3 regions (North, Centre and South) and vary, for rye, from a minimum in October 1950 of 274.50 to 280.50 DM to a maximum in June 1951 of 284.50 to 290.50 DM ; for wheat, from a minimum in October of 315.50 to 331.50 to a maximum in June of 325.50 to 331.50, according to region. The Order delimits the 4 regions where the prices for domestic bread grains are applicable and the 3 regions for the different prices of imported grains.

SWITZERLAND

■ An Order of the General Assembly of 3 October 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N*° 40, 12 *October* 1940, *p.* 995) fixes the purchase price of domestic wheat of the 1950. crop. The purchase price of domestic wheat to be taken over by the Confederation is fixed at 62.50 francs for type I wheat ; 64 fr. for type II wheat ; 65 fr. for type III wheat ; 59.25 fr. for maslin ; 56 fr. for rye and 58 fr. for unhusked spelt. These prices apply to 100 kg. net, goods delivered free on rail at-station or delivered to a warehouse or mill in the environs. An increase in the normal prices indicated above is envisaged for the mountain regions. This increase is fixed at 2 francs per 100 kg. between 801 and 900 metres altitude and at 3 francs above 900 metres altitude.

(v) *milk*

FRANCE

■ An Order of 22 September 1950 (*J.O.*, *N*° 229, 27 *September* 1950, *p.* 10069) fixes the price of milk beginning 1 October 1950. By virtue of this Order the average price at production of cow's milk is fixed, for the 1950-51 season, at 21.74 francs per litre and the minimum price of consumption milk, for the winter period 1950-51, is fixed at production at 25 francs per litre.

(vi) *eggs*

SWITZERLAND

■ The Federal Price Control Service issued instructions on 5 October 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N*° 39, 12 *October* 1950, *p.* 994), by virtue of which the price to be paid by importers for taking over the eggs of national production is raised to 28 centimes per egg, effective from 6 October 1950.

(vii) *bread and flour*

ALGERIA

■ An Order of 30 September 1950 (*J.O.A.*, *N*° 79, 3 *October* 1950, *p.* 1285) fixes the sale price of bread and bread flour of bakers in the three Algerian Departements.

GERMANY

■ A Law of 12 September 1950 (*MBl.*, *N*° 13, 27 *September* 1950, *p.* 129) on the determination of bread prices, authorizes the Federal Government to fix, by Decrees, the prices for flour and for ordinary bread and small loaves, in the event of bread stocks or the need to impose a price for reasons of public economy making them necessary.

(viii) *sugar*

FRANCE

■ An Order of 18 October 1950 (*J.O.*, *N*° 248, 19 *October* 1950, *p.* 10792) fixes the price of metropolitan sugar for the 1950-51 season. The fixed maximum sale price for white granulated sugar N° 3, in conformity with the rule of the Paris sugar mar-

ket, is fixed for the 1950-51 season at 6,402 francs per 100 kg. This price can be increased by a brokerage of 40 francs. It is applicable both to the sugar of the 1950-51 season and to the sugar stocks of the previous seasons. Taxes at production and on transactions are not included in the price. The price includes amortization of bagging costs ; dues on average storage costs ; a sum of 5 francs to finance the equalization fund ; and a sum of 3.85 fr. to finance the fund for the mechanization of beet cultivation. Provisions concerning the maximum distribution margins in the different stages of trade are given. The prices of unrefined sugar briquets and refined lump sugar ; operations offsetting stocking costs, etc.

MOROCCO

■ An Order of 12 August 1950 (*B.O.*, *N°* 1973, 18 *August* 1950, *p.* 1076) fixes the maximum price for sugar under controlled sale. This price is derived from an equalization between the cost of raw or refined sugar, processed in Morocco, and that of imported refined sugars and resold unchanged.

(ix) *meat*

BELGIUM

■ A Ministerial Decree of 22 November 1950 (*M. B.*, *N°* 329, 25 *November* 1950, *p.* 8230) prescribes the compulsory showing of prices of meat. Meat retailers are required to keep well in view a list indicating in a clearly legible and unequivocal manner, for each kind of meat, the sale price of the different cuts or products, as well as the exact name of each, for instance, tenderloin, rib of beef, sirloin, etc.

The list should be placed in such a position, and the items should be of such a size that they are easily read from outside by the customers.

(*m*) Eggs

GERMANY

■ An Order of 27 June 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 10, 18 *July* 1950, *p.* 93) amends the Order of 28 October 1948 relative to the regulation of the egg market, as well as the Order of 27 March 1950 relative to the egg market in the Länder of Baden, Rhineland, Palatinate and Württemberg-Hohenzollern and in the Bavarian districts of Lindau, by prescribing that the wrapping of German fresh eggs be fixed by a band showing the exact address of the Marking Office, category of eggs according to weight and date of packing, all written in indelible ink and clearly legible. The band in question should be pasted on the wrapping in such a way that it is torn on opening the pack.

(*n*) Sugar

GERMANY

■ Following amendment of 18 April 1950 in the Law on sugar, an Order of 29 July 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 12 12 *September* 1950, *p.* 120) amends the Order of 7 October 1938 containing provisions for the application of the Law on sugar tax.

(*o*) Conditioning and technical control of export goods

(i) *pineapples*

FRANCE

■ Decree N° 50-1180 of 20 September 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 227, 24 *September* 1950, *p.* 10024) contains regulations relative to the conditioning of pineapples. These regulations concern pineapples originating or produced in the territories under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Overseas France ; exportation from these territories and importation into another territory under the same Ministry and into France. The Decree establishes the definitions and qualities of fresh exportable pineapples ; the regulations governing packing, marking, inspection and sampling. An annex gives the standards for the method of juice extraction, composition of the juice, analysis, etc.

(ii) *cinnamon*

MADAGASCAR

■ An Order of 17 July 1950 (*J.O.M.*, *N°* 3408, 2 *September* 1950, *p.* 1367) contains the regulations governing the conditioning of cinnamon bark for exportation from the territory of Madagascar. Cinnamon bark should be derived exclusively from the scraped and dried bark of *Cinnamonum zeylanicum ;* have a true odour of cinnamon ; contain a maximum of 14 per cent. moisture and a minimum of 1 per cent. essential oil ; not have suffered any deterioration, mould or rot ; be classified under one of the grades defined by the Order. Other provisions concern packing, marking, inspection, sampling, etc. A general table of the grades of cinnamon bark is annexed to the Order.

(iii) *oil of cloves*

MADAGASCAR

■ Order dated 17 July 1950 (*J.O.M.*, *N°* 3408, 2 *September* 1950, *p.* 1366) establishes the conditioning of oil of cloves exported from the territory of Madagascar and Dependencies. To be authorized for export, oil of cloves must be obtained from the distillation of the unexpanded flower-buds, leaves and stalks of the clove-tree (*Caryphyllus aromaticus*),

all other species being excluded, and correspond to the characteristics and definitions laid down in the Order. The Order contains provisions relative to the control of conditioning, packing of the oil, marking, sampling, etc.

(iv) *fruit and vegetables*

FRANCE

■ An Order dated 26 September 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 236, 5 *October* 1950, *p.* 10361) contains general regulations for the packing and conditioning of fruits and vegetables dispatched under an export label or national quality mark. These regulations do not apply to luxury products, namely, all hothouse products; Montreuil peaches; Thomery peaches and nectarines, Chasselas de Thomery grapes. The export in bulk of fruit and vegetables for consumption fresh is prohibited, except in the case of pumpkins, gourds and squash. Temporary exemption will be granted for certain varieties of apples and pears.

The Order lays down the rules relative to packing which should be new, clean and sufficiently resistant to arrive intact at the consumption centre.

Each consignment should be provided with exact particulars regarding the type of product, origin, category, size or grade and number of fruits or vegetables per consignment or net weight. The addition of any particulars giving the impression that the commodities have been handled under inspection when this is not the case, is prohibited in all circumstances and in any form whatsoever, especially on the containers and wrapping and on the labels and trade papers, invoices, posters or any other means of propaganda.

The goods will be inspected at the shipping centres during transport and at the export points by food inspectors in order to verify if the conditioning of the export products is in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Order.

(v) *honey*

FRANCE

■ Decree N° 50-1394 of 2 November 1950 (*J.O.*, *N°* 264, 8 *November* 1950, *p.* 11421) contains the regulations relative to the conditioning of honey produced in overseas territories.

These regulations apply to exports from overseas territories; to imports into another territory under the jurisdiction of Overseas France and into France.

The Decree lays down the definitions and qualities of honey. Honeys are graded into two categories. Category A includes yellow honey collected by modern methods, not having been processed in any way (deodorization, decoloration, etc.), not including any extraneous matter (wax waste, insects, etc.); category B includes honey collected by the usual local method — there are three types: type 1: yellow honey; type 2: red or light brown honey; type 3: filtered honey.

Other provisions refer to packing, marking, inspection and sampling.

(*p*) Reserve stocks: feedingstuffs, oils and fats, rice, sugar

SWITZERLAND

■ An Order of the Federal Council of 15 September 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 36, 21 *September* 1950, *p.* 931) amends the Order of 29 April 1949 on the establishment of stocks of feedingstuffs. By virtue of this amendment the Swiss Cooperative Grain and Feed Association will only enter into contracts for the sale of these commodites with those of its members who will undertake by agreement to set up in the country a permanent stock of feedingstuffs, of good marketable quality, adapted to the requirements of the country. The reserve stock of at least 10 tons is adjusted to the annual quota assigned to each member of the association.

An Order of the Federal Council of 7 November 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 45, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 1278) contains measures for the establishment of reserve stocks of edible oils and fats, and of raw materials and semi-processed products for their preparation, such as oilseeds, coconut oil, etc.

The Swiss Cooperative Grain and Feed Association will only enter into contracts with the firms which undertake by agreement to establish in the country a permanent stock, at all times recognized as such, of edible oils and fats, as well as raw materials and semi-processed products for their preparation. The size of the reserve stock will be fixed by the Department of Public Economy, in accordance with the requirements of the country.

An Order of the Federal Council of 7 November 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 45, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 1282) contains measures with a view to ensuring the establishment of reserve stocks of table rice. The Swiss Cooperative Grain and Feed Association will only conclude contracts with the members who undertake by agreement to establish in the country a permanent stock of rice, and to contribute to the replacement of the stocks of table rice of the Confederation. The size of the reserve stock, the factors which determine the compulsory stock and the extent to which the Confederation stocks should be replaced, will be determined by the Department of Public Economy according to the requirements of the country. This Order substitutes that of 29 April 1949 relative to the setting up of stocks of table rice.

An Order of the Federal Council of 7 November 1950 (*R.L.F.*, *N°* 45, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 1280) contains provisions aiming at the establishment of sugar stocks. By virtue of these provisions, the importer to obtain his import licence is required to establish permanent stocks of sugar of good market-

able quality, at all times recognized as such, and to contribute to the replacement of the sugar stocks of the Confederation. The size of the stocks, the factors which determine the obligatory stock of the different firms, and the extent to which the Confederation stocks should be replaced, will be determined by the Department of Public Economy according to the requirements of the country.

IV. - STATISTICS

BELGIUM

■ Royal Decree of 8 September 1950 (*M.B.*, *N°* 287, 14 *October* 1950, *p.* 7336) charges the National Statistics Institute to make out for each year ending 31 December a statistical return of the production of sugar-mills and refineries. This return is to be made out for the first time for the period ending 31 December 1949. It is prepared from questionnaires to be filled in by the directors of all sugar-mills or refineries.

The questionnaires are supplied by the National Statistics Institute in conformity with the specimen annexed to the Order.

Another Royal Decree of 5 October 1950 (*M.B.*, *N°* 313, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 7860) charges the Statistics Institute to make out each year, ending 31 December, a statistical return of the production of invert sugar mills. This return is to be made out for the first time for the period ending 31 December 1950.

FINLAND

■ Law N° 7 dated 13 December 1950 (*F.F.*, *N°* 7-14, 16 *January* 1950, *p.* 9) contains provisions relative to agricultural statistics. By virtue of this Law, it is established that the agricultural census must be taken every ten years at least. The first census is to be taken during the year 1950. The cost of collecting data and compiling the tables will be covered by State funds, but the rural communes and different localities in general, will be required to put at the disposal of the authorities, free of charge, the premises, offices, etc, needed for census operations.

Decree N° 8 dated 13 January 1950 (*Ibid.*, *p.* 10) contains provisions for the application of the adovementioned Law. The general object of the agricultural census is to collect particulars on type of holding, forest and woodland, land utilization, crops, fertilizers, soil improvers, silos, livestock numbers agricultural machinery, manpower, fishery and fish catch, fur-bearing animal farming, as well as on the principal subsidiary industries. Particulars on farm indebtedness, etc. also have to be supplied.

All agricultural holdings having an arable area of at least 2 hectares, must submit to census. Census also has to be taken of holdings less than 2 hectares in area when engaged in fur-bearing animal breeding or poultry breeding, apiculture or fishery for commercial purposes, etc.

The census in question is carried out by the Agriculture Division. In fixing the date when the census should be held, account will be taken, as far as possible of the periods fixed for the world census of agriculture.

GERMANY

■ A third Decree was enacted on 15 September 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 14, 9 *October* 1950, *p.* 147) to ensure the enforcement of the Law of 2 April 1949 on the census of agricultural holdings. This Decree fixes 15 October 1950 as the date of census of horticultural and fruit-growing holdings and nurseries, in order to complete the general census of agricultural holdings taken on 22 May 1949 by virtue of the said Law of 2 April 1949. The census covers all holdings which, according to the findings of the 22 May 1949 census, were cultivated to horticultural crops, horticultural seeds, fruits, flower seeds, flowering bulbs, medicinal and aromatic plants, ornamental plants, shrubs or trees grown for sale or to be prepared for sale, as well as truck crops, ornamental plants for cemeteries and gardens. For this census, a very detailed formulary is supplied by the Statistical Offices of the country.

The statement of the same date (*Ibid.*, *p.* 152) accompanying the Decree and giving the reasons justifying the census by the fact that the last census of horticultural and fruit-growing holdings and nurseries was held in 1939 and that the returns were obsolete. The lack of exact data causes difficulties particularly in international meetings and in the drawing up of trade agreements. In addition, the high value of these intensive crops which may be estimated at 10 per cent. of the total agricultural and horticultural production clearly indicates the importance of the said census.

SWEDEN

■ Royal Decree N° 508 of 22 September 1950 (*S.F.*, N° 507-509, 30 *September* 1950, *p.* 1056) contains provisions relative to the census of certain agricultural holdings. The holders of agricultural holdings located in the provinces of Gotaland, Svealand and Gavleborg, with an arable area of not more 2 hectares, are required to give the particulars requested by the Agriculture Committee. These particulars concern the area which after the 1950 crop will be sown to wheat, rye and colza. The communal authorities will check all operations concerning return of particulars, which will be sent to the Agriculture Committee by 30 October at the latest.

Royal Decree N° 509 of 22 September 1950 (*Ibid.*, *p.* 1057) contains provisions relative to the census-taking of pigs as of 16 October 1950. The holders

of pigs in the provinces of Gotaland, Svealand and Gavleborg are required to supply the number of stock held to the Agriculture Committee. The competent communal authorities will supervise all census operations.

SWITZERLAND

■ An Ordinance of 25 September 1950 (*R.L.F.*, N° 37 , 28 *September* 1950, *p.* 935) contains provisions relative to the federal return of the population and housing which will be taken on 1 December 1950 throughout the territory of the Confederation.

V. - FORESTRY

FINLAND

■ Resolution N° 54 of 26 January 1950 (*F.F.*, N° 51-54, 31 *January* 1950, *p.* 179) contains regulations regarding the wages paid for forestry operations and timber floating. These provisions are based on the Law of 6 May 1941 on economic regulation in time of depression. The rate of wages for the different zones has been fixed per day and hour of work. The daily wage rate thus established may be reduced 10 per cent. at the most and increased by 15 per cent., taking into account the working capacity of the operator and the cost of living in the district where engaged.

The hour rate for women has been fixed at 75-90 per cent. of the mens wages for timber floating ; the rate for boys 15-17 years old is calculated at 70-90 per cent. of men's wages ; and the rate per hour for girls 15-17 years old is fixed at 60-70 per cent. of men's wages.

In the case of contract work the rate used is that established by the Ministry of Social Works and calculated according to a suitable scale of rates.

Any agreement stipulated for forestry and floating operations must be immediately notified by the employer to the said Ministry for confirmation.

Resolution N° 387 of 27 July 1950 (*F.F.*, N° 382-387, 29 *July* 1950, *p.* 739), amends the above-mentioned Resolution of 26 January 1950 in that the wage rates thereby fixed are increased appreciably, particularly men's wages which are raised by 30 per cent. The limits established by the Resolution of 26 January 1950 relative to the faculty of the Ministry of Social Works to reduce or increase wages, taking into account the working capacity of the operators and the cost of living in the area where operations are effected, remain in force.

GREECE

■ A Decree of 10 March 1950 (*E.K.*, *Part I*, N° 92, 1 *April* 1950, *p.* 464) establishes a forestry inspectorate for the Dodecanese, thus forming the 14th inspectorate of Greece, which was sub-divided into 13 Inspectorates.

NORWAY

■ A provisory Ordinance of 13 October 1950 (*N.L.*, N° 42, 24 *October* 1950, *p.* 1048) establishes the payment of a royalty with a view to setting up a pension fund for forest operators. All forest products derived from fellings of spruce and pine during the period 1 September 1950 to 31 August 1951, are subject to this royalty.

An Order of the Ministry of Agriculture of 19 October 1950 (*N.L.*, N° 45, 13 *November* 1950, *p.* 1075) contains provisions for the application of the aforesaid provisory Ordinance of 13 October 1950. Royalties for the establishment of a retirement fund for forest operators will be levied on all deliveries of timber whether fruit trees or forest products in general.

FISHERIES

FINLAND

■ Resolution N° 166 of 29 March 1950 (*F.F.*, N° 161-168, 3 *April* 1950, *p.* 390) regulates the granting of fishery loans.

A credit of 5 million marks has been allocated in the State budget for the purpose of granting loans to fishermen for the purchase of fishing tackle, motor fishing vessels, etc. All professional fisherman lacking funds will be entitled to apply for a loan. Loans will also be granted for repair works. They can be granted for a maximum period of 10 years and shall not exceed 300,000 marks per loan.

FRANCE

■ Decree N° 50-1126 of 14 September 1950 (*J.O.*, N° 219, 15 *September* 1950, *p.* 9801) modifies certain articles of the Decree dated 29 August 1939 concerning the regulation of river fishing. The chief amendments refer to the period when the fishing of sturgeon and crayfish is prohibited ; to the length the fish and crayfish should be ; to the minimum size of the mesh for catching salmon, trout and sturgeon and other species of fish, etc.

An Order of 16 September 1950 (*J.O.*, N° 233, 1 *October* 1950, *p.* 10229) fixes the conditions governing angling, Sundays and holidays in period of interdiction. Prefectoral Orders will authorize the members of approved fishing and pisciculture associations to fish during the general close season of 60 days, Sundays and holidays, from the bank or wading in the water, in streams classed as second category. This right can be exercised in both public and private waters, but in the latter case the consent of the holder of the fishing rights is absolutely necessary. The fish caught cannot be peddled, put up for sale, sold nor bought.

An Order dated 8 November 1950 (*J.O.* N° 271, 17 *November* 1950, *p.* 11696) prohibits the importation and transit in the territory of metropolitan France of mussels from the Netherlands.

MOROCCO

■ An Order of 20 October 1950 (*B.O.*, *N°* 1983, 27 *October* 1950, *p.* 1350) regulates the collecting of marine algae. Algae of the Laminaria genus can only be collected at night and cannot be taken inside and in the channels of the ports. While the collection of algae detached naturally from their anchorage and thrown up on the coast by the waves, may be effected in any season and in any place, restrictions being reserved to the collection of living algae attached to the sea-bed and to algae floating in the sea.

NORWAY

■ A Royal Resolution dated 17 November 1950 (*N.L.*, *N°* 46 , 24 *November* 1950, *p.* 1098) contains provisions relative to whaling, supplementing the Regulation of 23 September 1949 on the catching of the right whale and sperm-whales.

Every whaling expedition will be required, at the end of each day, to send a telegraphic report of the total number of humpback whales caught by the whalers south of 40° latitude. The report of the number of blue whales captured by each whaling expedition which must be sent to the Committee for International Whaling Statistics, in conformity with the provisions of Article 7c of the Regulation, will also include humpback whale numbers.

PORTUGAL

■ An Act of the President of the Republic dated 22 July 1950 (*D.d.G.*, *lst Series*, *N°* 192, 26 *September* 1950, *p.* 795) confirms and ratifies the International Fishing Regulation Convention signed in London on 5 April 1946. The instrument of ratification was deposited in London, at the Foreign Office, on 13 July 1950.

SWEDEN

■ Royal Order N° 506 of 15 September 1950 (*S.F.*, *N°* 506, 22 *September* 1950, *p.* 1053) contains provisions relative to the exportation of fish, fish roe and canned fish.

The exportation of these products is prohibited in general unless they comply with the conditions laid down by the State Agriculture Committee in regard to quality, preparation and appellation. These restrictions do not apply in the case of consignments under 5 kg., or provisions taken on a journey.

VII. - RURAL WELFARE

(*a*) Rural housing

GERMANY

■ A Decree dated 7 November 1950 (*MBl.*, *N°* 16, 9 *November* 1950, *p.* 175) grants tax reductions with a view to encouraging the building of houses for agricultural workers. The Decree fixes the extent of the facilities granted, indicates the interested parties and defines the phrase ' houses for agricultural workers '.

(*b*) Peasantry

ALGERIA

■ An Order of 15 September 1950 (*J.O.A.*, *N°* 76, 22 *September* 1950, *p.* 1238) accords the guarantee of Algeria for financing operations regarding the peasantry. The Government General accords its guarantee to the service, interest and amortization, medium-term loans which the Joint Fund of the native provident, aid and mutual loan societies of Algeria intend to contract with the local banking establishments to the amount of 500 million francs, for the financing of the peasantry.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE FAO

ARTICLES ON FAO

237 I compiti della FAO. In : Il Globo (Roma) 6, 254, 1 (27 X 1950)

238 Conferenza FAO in corso a Washington. In : Il Globo (Roma) 6, 265, 5 (9 XI 1950)

239 Consideración international del problema de la conservacion tecnica de granos y otros productos alimenticios : la reunion de Palmira (FAO). In : Boletin de produccion y fomento agricola (Buenos Aires) 2, 8, 14-17 (Febrero 1950).

240 Coordinación de la investigación agricola en Europa. In : El trabajo nacional (Barcelona) 15-741-16-742 (Agosto 1950).

241 The dollar shortage and Australian agriculture. In : The Agricultural gazette of New South Wales (Sydney) 61, 9, 449-453 (Sept. 1, 1950,.

242 Frauendorfer, S. von Die FAO als Mittelpunkt des internationalen Organisationswesens in Landwirtschaft und Ernährung. In : Agrarische Rundschau. 4. Band. 1950. (Sonderdruck, 11 p.)

243 Herring problems to be discussed at FAO meeting in Bergen. In : The Fishing news (Aberdeen) 38, 1944, 10 (July 15, 1950).

244 Howard, James O. Quinta Asamblea anual de la Organisacion de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentacion (FAO). In : Revista de la Bolsa de Cereales (Buenos Aires) 37, 1958, 1-6 (27 VII 1950).

245 I lavori a Washington della Conferenza della FAO. In : Il Coltivatore (Roma) 4, 42, 1 (19 XI 1950).

246 Lynn, John C. United Nations... our hope. In : The Nations' agriculture (Washington) 25, 9, 9-10 (October 1950).

247 Publications de la FAO. In : Oléagineux (Paris) 5, 11, 661 (Nov. 1950).

248 Las publicaciones de la FAO. In : Boletin bibliografico agricola (Madrid) 13, 129-140 (Julio-Setiembre 1950).

249 Santo, Celestino. de. Il Direttore Generale della FAO a il « Globo ». In : Il Globo (Roma) 6, 283, 1 (30 XI 1950).

250 La Sede della FAO al Viale Aventino. In : Il Messaggero (Roma) 72, 254, 2 (14 9 1950).

251 Tamesis, Florencio. Report on the International Conference on forestry and timber utilisation for Asia and the Pacific. In : The Philippine journal of forestry (Manila) 6, 2, 115-198 (Second quarter 1949).

252 Visocchi, V. L'Agricoltura italiana nella ricostruzione economica europea. In : L'Italia agricola (Roma) 87, 10, 602-610 (Ottobre 1950).

NEW BOOKS

ECONOMICS

1119 Argentine. Presidencia. La nación argentina. Buenos Aires Peuser, 1950. 800 p.

1120 Arakelian, A. Industrial management in the USSR. Tr. by Ellsworth L. Raymond. Washington, Public affairs press, 1950, 168 p.

1121 Bettelheim, Charles. L'économie soviétique. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1950. 472 p.

1122 Chambre, Camille. L'expérience monétaire belge. Paris, Éditions scientifiques Riber, 1950. 2 v.

1123 Deutscher, Isaac. Soviet trade unions : their place in Soviet labour policy. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1950, 165 p.

1124 Economia nell'U.R.S.S. Milano, Edizioni sociali, 1950. 300 p

1125 Garrigou-Lagrange, André. Production agricole et économie rurale. Paris, Librairie générale de droit, 1950. 1.

1126 Greidanus, Tjardus. The value of money. London, Staples press, 1950. 401 p.

1127 Gutt, Camille. Les accords de Bretton Woods et les institutions qui en sont issues. In : Academy of international law, The Hague. Recueil des cours, 1948. I. Paris, 1949. v. 72 p. 67-163.

1128 Ortiz, Ricardo M. Valor económico de los puertos argentinos. Madrid, Losada, 1950.

1129 Pilliet, G. L'inventaire économique de la France. Paris, Dunod, 1950. 350 p.

1130 Ranciella Narzana, J.C. Espacio y economia. Madrid, Estudio politicos, 1950.

1131 Ruiz Morales, José Miguel. La economia del bloque hispanoportugues. Madrid, Instituto de studios politicos, 1950.

1132 Sardá Dexeus, Juan. La politica monetaria y las fluctuaciones de la economia española en el siglo XIX. Madrid, Consejo superior de investigaciones cientifica, 1948. 366 p.

1133 Schacht, H. Oro per l'Europa. (Traduduzione di M. Franchini) Roma, Garzanti, 1950. 146 p.

1134 Scopes, L. A. Colombia : economic and commercial conditions in Colombia. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1950, 44 p.

1135 Taylor, Gordon Rattray. Are workers human ? London, Falcon press, 1950. 196 p.

1136 United States. Bureau of United Nations affairs. Office of United Nations economic and social affairs. Patterns of cooperation : achievements of international organisations in the economic and social field. Washington, 1950. 130 p.

1137 Viner, Jacob. The customs union issue. London, Stevens & Sons, 1950. 230 p.

TRADE

1138 Astraldi, R. L'ordinamento delle Camere di Commercio nel mondo. Firenze, Macri, 1950. 256 p.

1139 Brazil. Directoria de estatistica economica e financeira. Comercio exterior do Brasil com diversos paises. Rio de Janeiro, 1949. (tables).

1140 Condliffe, J. B. The commerce of nations New York, W.W. North Norton, 1950, 884 p.

1141 Fabrizi, C. Il commercio estero italiano nel 1949. Roma, Pinto, 1950. 126 p.

1142 Filosto, L. La tecnica bancaria del commercio estero. Bologna, Zuffi, 1950. 580 p.

1143 Japan trade guide, 1949. Tokio, Japan trade guide pub.co., 1949. 890 p.

NUTRITION

1144 Geoffroy, R. Le blé, la farine, le pain. Paris, Dunod, 1950. 348 p.

1145 Great Britain. Commonwealth economic committee. Intelligence branch. Meat : a summary of production, trade and consumption. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1950. 111 p.

1146 Wahlen, F.T. L'expérience de guerre de la Suisse en matière de l'alimentation. Paris, Dunod, 1950. 32 p.

AGRICULTURE

1147 Baroni, E. L'agricoltura e le acque del metano in Polesine. Rovigo, Istituto padano arti grafiche, 1950. 160 p.

1148 Bush, Raymond. A fruit grower's diary. London, Faber & Faber, 1950. 248 p.

1149 Costantini, F. Coltivazioni e industrie agrarie. Udine, Del Bianco, 1950. 340 p.

1150 Easterbrook, L. F. Prospect for the land. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1950, 50 p.

1151 Faucher, Daniel. Géographie agraire : types de cultures. Paris, Librairie de Médicis, 1949. 382 p.

1152 Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fishery. Tomatoes. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1950. 60 p.

1153 Hagedoorn, A. L. Plant breeding. London, Crosby Lockwood, 1950. 240 p.

1154 King, E.J. The propagation of plants. London, Hutchinson, 1950. 264 p.

1155 Orsi, S. Corsi di coltivazioni erbacee. Firenze, Facoltà di agraria dell'Università, 1950. 474 p.

IRRIGATION

1156 Italia. Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste. Programma delle irrigazioni meridionali. Roma, Failli, 1950. 82 p.

SOIL

1157 Principi, P. I terreni per le piante legnose da frutto. Roma, Ramo editoriale degli agricoltori, 1950. 140 p.

PHYTOPATHOLOGYE

1158 Berardi, A. – Borella, A. Malattie delle piante : diversi metodi di lotta, prevenzione e cura. Milano, Hoepli, 1950. 480 p.

HORTICULTURE

1159 Poncini, S. Orticoltura redditizia nei campi, negli orti, in montagna. Milano, Hoepli, 1950. 520 p.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1160 Gordon, Mary Douglas. Modern dairy goat London, Nicholson & Watson, 1950. 180 p.

1161 Lloyd, E. Walford. Pigs and their management. London, Nicholson & Watson, 1950, 196 p.

1162 Wenger, H. L'appréciation du bétail tacheté du Simmental. Berne, C.J. Wyos, 1950. 93 p.

APICULTURE

1163 Malagola, G. Come rendere produttiva l'apicoltura. Milano, Hoepli, 1950. 424 p.

LAND SETTLEMENT

1164 Graziadei, A. Prospettive di colonizzazione agricola negli Stati andini del Sud-America. Roma, Ateneo, 1950. 103 p.

IMMIGRATION

1165 Borrie, W. D. Immigration : Australia's problems and prospects. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1949. 105 p.

1166 Bernard, William Spencer. American immigration policy : a reappraisal. New York, Harper, 1950. 341 p.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

1167 Guerber, R. La pratique du tracteur : du motoculteur au tracteur 60 CV. Paris, Dunod, 1950. 260 p.

1168 Vitali, C. Attrezzi e macchine per semine, trapianti e cure culturali. Roma, Ramo editoriale degli agricoltori, 1950. 96 p.

1169 Ware, R. R. and others. Fixed equipment on the farm. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1950. 72 p.

FISHERY

1170 Belgique. Ministère des Colonies. Comptes rendus de la Conférence piscicole anglo-belge d'Elisabethville-13-18 juin 1949. Bruxelles 1950. 360 p.

1171 Le Maitre, Marcel. Comment pêcher la truite. Paris, Flammarion, 1950. 165 p.

VARIA

1172 Bailey, S.D. Constitution of the British Colonies. London, The Hansard Society, 1950. 52 p.

1173 The Library Association Yearbook, 1950. London, The Library Association, 1950 525 p.

1174 Kelsen, Hans. The law of the United Nations : a critical analysis of its fundamental problems. London, Stevens & Sons, 1950. 903 p.

1175 Peaslee, Amos Jenkins. Constitutions of Nations. Concord, N.H., Rumford press, 1950. 3 v.

1176 Sorokin, Pitirim A. Russia and the United States. London, Stevens & Sons, 1950. 226 p.

1177 The Statesman's Yearbook : statistical and historical annual of the States of the World for the year 1950. London, S.H. Steinberg, 1950. 1618 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1178 Great Britain. Colonial office. Bibliography of published sources relating on African-land tenure. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1950. 156 p.

F A O

NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN EUROPE

AUSTRIA

Chairman : Dr R. PHILIPP
Vice-Chairman : Mr F. GRÜNSEIS
Am Hof, 4 – VIENNA

BELGIUM

Chairman : Mr A. Van HOUTTE
Secretary : Mr G. WATSON
10, rue du Méridien – BRUSSELS
Cable Address : FAOCOM – BRUSSELS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chairman : Professor J. PROKS
Secretary-General : Dr JAN TAUBER
Slezska 7, – PRAGUE XII – Letná
Cable Address : FAOCOM – PRAGUE

DENMARK

Chairman : Mr A. P. JACOBSEN
Secretary : Mr H. P. TOFT-MIKKELSEN
Rigsdagen, Christiansborg, – COPENHAGEN K.
Cable Address : DANFAO – COPENHAGEN

FINLAND

Chairman : Dr E. SAARI
Vice-Chairman : Mr J. H. KONTTINEN
Secretary-General : Miss ELISABETH BEAURAIN
Pohjois Ranta 10 A 9 – HELSINKI
Cable Address : FAOCOM HELSINKI

FRANCE

Chairman : Prof. A. MAYER
Technical Secretary : Mr M. CÉPÈDE
c/o Ministère de l'Agriculture
78, rue de Varennes – PARIS (VII^ème)
Cable Address : AGRITUDE – PARIS

GREECE

Chairman : Mr LAMBRAS EUTAXIAS
Vice-Chairman : Mr N. CHRISTODOULU
Secretary : Mr B. MOUSSOUROS
Ministry of Agriculture – ATHENS
Cable Address : FAOCOM – ATHENS

HUNGARY

Chairman : Minister of Agriculture
Secretary-General : Dr ALAJOS BALLA
v. Kossuth Lajos-tèr, 11 – BUDAPEST V.
Cable Address : HUNGFAO – BUDAPEST

ICELAND

Chairman : Mr A. J. EYLANDS
Secretary : Mr T. ASGEIRSSON
c/o Ministry for Foreign Affairs – REYKJAVIK
Cable Address : EXTERNAL – REYKJAVIK

IRELAND

Chairman : Mr J. C. NAGLE
Alternate Chairman : Mr M. J. BARRY
Secretary : Mr M. O'DOHERTY
Department of Agriculture
Government Buildings – DUBLIN
Cable Address : RESOURCES – DUBLIN

ITALY

Chairman : Mr A. SEGNI, Minister of Agriculture
Secretary-General : Prof. G. UGO PAPI
Ministry of Agriculture, Via XX Settembre - ROME
Cable Address : FAOCOM – ROME

LUXEMBOURG

Chairman :
Secretary : Mr J. P. BUCHLER
Ministère de l'Agriculture
3, rue de la Congrégation – LUXEMBOURG
Cable Address : FAOCOM – LUXEMBOURG

NETHERLANDS

Chairman : Mr S. L. MANSHOLT, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Secretary : Dr J. J. VAN DER LEE
Ministry of Agriculture
Boorlaan 2 – THE HAGUE
Cable Address : FAOCOM – THE HAGUE

NORWAY

Chairman : Dr KARL EVANG
Secretary : Mr RASMUS HEGGDAL
Statens Ernaeringsraad
Kronprinsensgt, 10 – OSLO
Cable Address : FOODAGRI – OSLO

POLAND

Mr LAPTER, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, International Organizations Division – WARSAW
Cable Address : FAOCOM – WARSAW

PORTUGAL

Chairman : Prof. ANTONIO DE SOUSA CAMARA
Vice-Chairman : Count de PENHA GARCIA
Secretary : Dr HENRIQUE MIRANDA MARTINS DE CARVALHO
c/o Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros
Palácio das Necessidades – LISBON
Cable Address : FAOCOM KOSBOA – LISBON

SWEDEN

Chairman : Mr GUNNAR LANGE, Secretary of State for Finance
Secretary : Mr S. ANDERSSON
Jordbruks departementet 2 - STOCKHOLM

SWITZERLAND

Chairman : Mr J. LANDIS
Vice-Chairman : Mr L. MAIRE
Secretary : Mr H. KELLER
c/o Division de l'Agriculture du Département d'Economie Publique
25, Laupenstrasse – BERNE
Cable Address : FAOCOM – BERNE

TURKEY

Chairman : M. SÜREYYA GENCA
Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture,
Secretary : Mr OSMAN SOYSAL
Ministère de l'Agriculture – ANKARA

UNITED KINGDOM

Chairman : Mr A. E. FEAVERYEAR
Secretary : Mr B. I. FELTON
Ministry of Food, Room 603
Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road – LONDON, S. W. 1
Cable Address – FAOCOM – LONDON

YUGOSLAVIA

Chairman : Ing. MAKSIM GORANOVIČ
Secretary : Mr JOVAN DULIČ
Ministère de l'Agriculture
UL. Kneza Miloša 26, III – BELGRADE

LIST OF THE EUROPEAN SALES AGENTS FOR **FAO** PUBLICATIONS

BELGIUM : Agence et Messageries de la Presse
14/22, rue du Persil
BRUSSELS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Moravia and Bohemia) : Orbis
Stalinova 46 PRAGUE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Slovakia) : 'Journal',
Panenska, BRATISLAVA

DENMARK : Librairie internationale
Ejnar Munksgaard
Nörregade, 6 COPENHAGEN

FINLAND : Akateeminen Kirjakauppa
2 Keskaskatu
HELSINKI

FRANCE : Editions A. Pedone
13, rue Soufflot PARIS Vème

GREECE : Eleftheroudakis, Librairie internationale
ATHENS

HUNGARY : Grill's Bookshop
R. Gergely Ltd.
Dorotty Utca, 2 BUDAPEST V

IRELAND : The Controller, Stationery Office
DUBLIN

ITALY : The European Regional Office of FAO
Villa Borghese
ROME

NETHERLANDS : N. V. Martinus Nijhoff
Lange Voorhout, 9
THE HAGUE

NORWAY : Johann Grundt Tanum Forlag
Kr. Augustg. 7 A
OSLO

PORTUGAL : Livraria Bertrand S. A. R. L.
73-75, Rua Garett
LISBON

SWEDEN : Aktiebolaget C. E. Fritzes
Kungl. Hovbokhandel.
Fredsgatan, 2
STOCKHOLM

SWITZERLAND (French speaking) :
Librairie Payot
LAUSANNE

(Branch Offices : Geneva,
Neuchâtel, Vevey, Montreux, Bâle,
Zurich)

SWITZERLAND (German speaking) :
Hans Raunhardt
Kirchgasse, 17 ZURICH

UNITED KINGDOM : H. M. Stationery Office
P. O. Box 569
LONDON S. E. 1.

TURKEY : Librairie Hachette
469, Istiklâl Caddesi, Peyoglu
ISTAMBOUL

YUGOSLAVIA : Drzavno Preduzece,
Jugoslovenska Knjiga
Moskovska Ul. 36,
BELGRADE

This publication is sold direct by the Rome Bureau of FAO or by our sales-agents. Payment may be made to the American Express Co., in those countries where there is a branch office, on behalf of FAO in Rome.

Annual subscription (4 numbers),
in U. S. dollars : **2.60**

Price of each number,
in U. S. dollars : 0.75

(Plus 10 % for postage and packing)